The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE HEATHEN GREELEE.

BY YOUTHFUL JAMES.

Which I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Greelee is peculiar—
Which the same I would rise to explain.

H. Gee was his name,
And he'd always reply,
In regard to the same,
"You villain, you lie!"
But his smile it was pensive and childlike,
And so was the glance of his eye.

'Twas a November day,
And quite blue was the skies,
Which it might be inferred,
That H. Gee was likewise,
Yet he played it that day upon Haswell,
In that way I loathe and despise.

Which there was a small game,
And H. Gee took a hand;
It was Ring jobs. The same
He "did not understand,"
But he smiled as he sat in his office
With a smile that was childlike and bland.

Yet the game it was fixed
In a way that I grieve,
And my feelings were mixed
As you'd better believe—
At the manner H. Gee carried on,
And the same with intent to deceive.

But the things that were said
By that heathen Greelee,
And the figure he made
Were quite frightful to see,
Till at length a statement he published,
Saying it came from the Grand Juree.

Then at Haswell I looked,
And he gazed upon me,
And he rose up much shocked,
And said, "Can this be?
We are swindled by Tammany's *Tribune,*"
And he went for that heathen Greelee.

In the suit to ensue,
I will not take a hand;
But the game is seen through,
All over the land,
And the manner H. Gee has been dealing,
In the game he did not understand."

With his face, which was long,
He was going it strong
And his hat which was white,
In tammany's sight,
And he found in his screeds for the paper,
What's frequent in *Tribunes*—fool fight.

Which is why I remark,
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Greelee is peculiar—
Which the same I am free to maintain.

THE FASHIONS

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

TOILETTES FOR THE GRAND BALL.

An imported dress selected for the occasion is of pale blue silk, with the Valenciennes flounce adorning the skirt, narrow in front, but widening to nine inches over the trained shaped back. The tunic and sash are both of Valenciennes lace, and over the low corsage is a beattie of the same lace. The tunic is to be looped with white flowers—the jewelry will be diamonds.

A MORE SIMPLE COSTUME

consists of a demi-trained skirt, composed of narrow tulle flounces, edged with lace and secured upon a foundation of white net. The tunic, which is ruffled nearly to the waist in front, is caught up at the sides under pale pink sashes, which are tied with a bow and long ends. The back breadths, which are very bouffant, are finished with three ruffles. The corsage is low, and the sleeves are a narrow puff edged with a tulle and lace ruffle.

VELVETS.

No doubt a few of the costly dresses displayed at the recent openings will also make their appearance. The velvets valued at a thousand dollars, the rich silks marked at six and seven hundred, provided they have not fallen into the hands of shoddy, or to the wives of rich politicians, will perhaps add their little might to the general lustre.

A better quality of velvet than has been worn in the hats and bonnets of former seasons is chosen at the present time. In fact, rich Lyons velvet has, in the most stylish bonnets, quite taken the place of the German, which up to this time has been considered good enough, and since the cold weather has made its appearance, this material seems to be superseding all others for the milliners' purpose. Even for little girls, velvet hats, trimmed with bright colored plumes or flowers, are in favor.

VELVET SUITS

will be worn by those who can pay the price for this costly material. Lyons velvet, which is always pure silk, will be preferred. It comes in various widths at different prices. That at twenty-eight inches, which is the width chosen for costumes, varies from fourteen to nineteen dollars a yard—at thirty-two inches it ranges to twenty-two dollars, and at thirty-six inches from twenty-four to twenty-seven dollars. At the widths of fifty-four and seventy inches it ranges from forty to sixty dollars a yard. Ladies who do not wish to pay the price of Lyons velvet buy the German and Lisle thread back; at the widths sold for sacques, basques and suits, the price is

MRS. THOMAS REESE, formerly of Baltimore died recently at Conception, Chili, of a cancer. She tried the plant known as "cundurango," with beneficial effects for about a fortnight, after which it appeared to aggravate the disease.

THE OLD HOUSE FAR AWAY.

The wild birds warble their silvery rills,
Sing cheerily round the spot,
And the peaceful shade of the purple hills
Falls dim on my mother's cot;
Its windows are small and its thatch is low,
And its ancient walls are gray!
Oh! I see it! I love it! where'er I go—
The old house far away.

The little clock ticks on the parlor wall,
Recording the passing hours;
And the pet geranium grows rank and tall,
With its brilliant scarlet flowers;
And the old straw chair so cosy and low,
Where mother sat knitting all day;
Oh! I see it! I love it! where'er I go—
In that old house far away.

Dear mother! how plainly I see her now,
Reclinging in that old chair,
With the sunset resting upon her brow,
That was so smooth and fair;
With her crimped border as white as snow,
And her once dark hair now gray;
Oh! my heart is with her where'er I go—
In that old house far away.

Not all the treasure the world affords,
The riches of land and sea—
Not all the wealth of earth's proud lords
Can blot from my memory
The roof that sheltered each dear, dear head,
And the humble floor of clay,
Where the feet I love were wont to tread,
In that old house far away.

HER LATE HUSBAND.

A NOVEL IN A NUTSHELL.

In June of 1860, a young captain of a French trading vessel availed himself of an unusually liberal interval between two of his foreign voyages, to pay a long promised visit to an old friend of his father, residing in the Democratic canton of Soleure, Switzerland. His sole purpose in so doing was to honor a paternal association, and make pastime for those idle hours ashore which so soon pall upon the taste of a true sailor; but before he had been a week in the romantic canton, a very charming orphan niece of his host taught him how to find in the lovely valley of the Jura, such attractions as the grandest views at sea had never possessed for him. Love at first sight was his fate beyond all rescue, and its speedy reciprocation produced a courtship as ardent as youth and unrestricted opportunity could make it.

Conscious that the owners of the ship might summon him away to resume his professional duties at any hour, he had no sooner hastened the young lady's assent to his design than he boldly asked her uncle's consent to their immediate marriage and was able to persuade the old gentleman to favor the idea. Thus it was that before the captain had been in Soleure a month, he had the felicity to lead to the altar one of the fairest belles of the canton, and to forget, in the blessings of the honeymoon, the hardships and peril of the career from which he was only temporarily a truant. His employers, however—a firm of shippers in Havre—were not thus oblivious, and the bridegroom had scarcely realized the fullness of his happiness when he received orders to join his vessel at once for a new voyage.

There was no choice but to obey; and accordingly, with a brave show of fortitude, and a promise of early return, he tore himself away from his weeping wife, and departed for the port whence he was to sail.

Weeks of anxious waiting and foreboding were now the lot of the bride left behind, and then the news brought to her was such as broke her heart to hear. First, a rumor brought by some ship, then a dispatch in formal terms, told that her husband's vessel had been wrecked on the coast of Africa, and all on board had perished. There was no chance, however desperate, to doubt the dreadful story, and gathering her great sorrow to the deepest depths of her loving heart, the girlish widow resigned herself to a life of silent sorrow. For six years she bore her grief as courageously as she could; but at last her uncle, who was a childless widower, and loved her as a daughter, was convinced that the preservation of her life depended upon a radical change in it, and that a complete change of scene was the first necessity of the case. Without a word to her, the good man sold his whole property, in lands and cattle, for the means to accomplish his self-sacrificing purpose, and then removed with his surprised charge to Paris, where, as he hoped, new surroundings and novel associations would divert her mind to some fresh object of existence.

Gratitude to her uncle for his unselfish devotion was enough of itself to urge the mourner to some resumption of life's energy; and when, after due formal address, gentlemen of good family begged her hand in marriage, and cited the uncle's approval of the suit, she became a wife once more.

This second marriage, if produced by much less romance than the first, had promise of permanent endurance at least, and for nearly three years was attended by a sober kind of prosperity to which the voices of little children finally lent graceful music. But trouble was still in store for her who had already known so much of it. In the derangement of trades and values produced by the unfortunate war between France and Prussia, the property not only of the husband, but also that of the uncle suffered such serious depredation that both gentlemen became greatly embarassed, and both were compelled to forget social pride in the attainment of further livelihood.

In short, before the government of the Commune had been superseded by that of Versailles, the uncle and his son-in-law were the keepers of a cafe on the Boulevarde Montmartre, with the niece and wife as their assistant. With the ultimate restoration of peace to hapless France, this modest establishment gained a popularity needing only some fanciful French "sensationalist" to make the fortune of its proprietors, and such "sensation" was indeed its fortune so lately as three weeks ago.

On that occasion, a gentleman, whose features were bronzed with tropical sun, and whose military uniform bore upon the breast several crosses and decorations, entered the cafe with the multitude of other guests and called for refreshments. Having despatched the latter, this officer proceeded in the usual course to the pay-desk of the house, and was handing the amount of his bill to the attendant "lady of the counter," when between the latter and himself there passed a look of startled recognition, followed by an exclamation from the one, and the fall, in a dead faint, of the other.

In a moment all the guests of the cafe were gathered in excited concourse around the prostrate woman and the strongly agitated soldier hanging over her, and it was some time before any explanation of the scene could be obtained. When at last, in response to the rather angry questioning of the two masculine proprietors of the cafe, who now appeared from the inner room, the military intruder wildly claimed the fainting lady as his long lost wife, the whole company cried out that he must be a lunatic, and commended him to the police. No lunatic was he, however, but the "late husband" of the fainting wife—the ex-captain, who ten years ago wooed and married her in Switzerland.

From the wreck of the vessel (as correctly reported at the time) on the coast of Africa, he had been cast ashore, alone and almost insensible, the solitary survivor of the catastrophe. In such situation death seemed preferable to the broken life he saw before him, and he was upon the point of leaping back into the waves when the thought flashed upon him that France had an army in Africa, in which it might be possible yet to retrieve his desperate fortunes.

The extravagant idea was an inspiration to extravagant action. At the nearest military post in Algeria the wrecked sailor enlisted as a soldier, resolved to win fame and competence in a new profession, or allow his wife in Switzerland and his friends in France to believe that he had perished with his ship. Seven years rolled on, and by his superior intelligence and bravery he had risen to the rank of captain. Then hastening to France, and thence to Switzerland, he had reached Soluere only to hear that his wife, apparently dying of grief for him, had been carried by her uncle to some place in France, there probably to die.

Remorsefully aware now of the fatal mistake he had made, in concealing the fact of his existance from those most interested in it for so long a time, he had returned almost a maniac to Africa, not doubting that his wife was dead, and caring for nothing henceforth but the chances of an honorable death in battle for himself.

His regiment was in the division recalled to France during the war with Prussia, and as its colonel he was taken prisoner with MacMahon, at the surrender at Sedan. Finally released by his German captors, and returning to France, he had entered the cafe on the Boulevard Montmartre without a dream of the revelation it contained for him and was astounded recognizing and being recognized by the wife whom he wept as dead. The unhappy predicament into which all parties are plunged by this may be imagined, nor is it likely to receive any such romantic mitigation, as the poet of an English "Enoch Arden" might improvise in fiction. The ex-sailor, now a general, it is said, demands the allegiance of his wife. The unhappy woman is distracted between the rival claims of her first love and of the father of her children. With the latter she has withdrawn to the sanctuary of her afflicted uncle's house for the present, there to remain until the law should have decided her future fate.

Men's Head-Gear and Men's Coats.

The Pall Mall Gazette discusses the question of men's wearing apparel, thus:

Men over thirty-five may see a danger ahead as to the black chimney-pot hat. During a long time this wonderful article of attire has had nearly as levyling an effect on all ages out of doors as the white wig used to have indoors. We do not say quite so. The powdered wig was a fashion despotically in favor of old age; and it may be said of the tall, black, cylindrical head-covering, that it is decidedly in favor of middle-aged and elderly men when showing out of doors. The one respect in which there was a shifting disadvantage was as to the brim. Now and then a jauntiness of curl has been introduced, which gave to old men an appearance of affecting juvenile pertness. A level rather broad brim served the elders best. But absolute change of the whole shape seems now setting in; and some of the forms are so audaciously light and trivial that age at all advanced could not possibly venture on them. A classification of ages out of doors by the stile of the head gear is threatened. This is bad for men about forty.

As to the fashion of the outer garments, it is only in one or two points that age is unfortunate just now. The close-fitting walking-coat lends itself a little too conspicuously to exaggerated stomachic development; rotundity is made strikingly spacious, but to the spaciousness is given a gentle self-explaining appearance. It is a style vastly to be preferred to that of the full dress garment now seen only indoors during a portion of the day, but which once was the common wear; for middle-age to have got rid of the swallow-tail coat, with its abrupt disclosure of corpulencies unequal and grotesque, is a decided advantage. The respect in which age is most tried by the existing style is a certain scantiness in the upper garment. Middle-aged and elderly men are best suited by a decent expansiveness of skirt. But things here might have been much worse; there have been the days of the "spencer." Still, it is odds that if a middle-aged male has the daring to present himself in a short-tailed coat, he betrays his years at once. Again as the other chief garment, advancing age is not unlucky. The time of the pantaloons was cruel to the shrunk shank, without being favorable to the opposite style. The moderation which now prevails is genty concealing in either case.

Fechter and Murphy.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press recites the following:

Will you let me tell you a bit of Philadelphia theatrical news which I no not think has appeared in any of your papers? Davenport wrote to Fechter asking him to play at the Chestnut. Fechter replied, saying he would for $500 in gold a night. This Davenport very sensibly declined to give, and, fortunately for him, as it has turned out, the matter went no farther. The genial Murphy of the Arch street theatre suddenly bethought him that it wouldn't do that establishment much harm if they made another attempt at the legitimate. So he threw out a line for Fechter. "Five hundred dollars a night in gold," answered Fechter. "Now, look here, Fechter," said the polite Murphy, "you know you'll draw like blazes and so do I. What do you say to this arrangement? I'll give you every cent that comes into the house after $600." Fechter accepted to his own sorrow. There has been too much blonde and Lotta business at the Arch, so the great actor didn't play to $600 any night during his engagement. He would have done better at the Chestnut.

DON'T LET MOTHER DO IT?

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
Do not let her slave and toil,
While you sit, a useless idler,
Fearing your soft hands to soil,
Don't you see the heavy burdens
Daily she is wont to bear,
Bring the lines upon her forehead—
Sprinkle silver to her hair?

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
Do not let her bake and broil
Through the long, bright summer hours;
Share with her the heavy toil;
See, her eye has lost its brightness,
Faded from her cheek the glow,
And the step that once was buoyant
Now is feeble, weak and slow.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
She has cared for you so long,
Is it right the weak and feeble
Should be toiling for the strong?
Waken from your listless languor,
Seek her side to cheer and bless!
And your grief will be less bitter
When the sods above her press.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
You will never, never know
What were home without a mother
Till that mother lieth low—
Low beneath the budding daisies,
Free from earthly care or pain—
To the house so sad without her,
Never to return again.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Ball at the Academy of Music—The Banquet.

The New York papers devote considerable space to the Duke, and from them we learn that the ball at the Academy is to be unsurpassed, brilliant and elegant. The arrangements have been completed and the appointments all made; indeed, everything has been done which tends to the belief that this will be one of the grandest and most elaborate affairs ever witnessed in the annals of Terpsichore in New York.

Two thousand tickets have been issued to the ball, and supper will be furnished for 2,500 guests.

The guests will enter by the main entrance, in Irving place. Here the ticket holders will be met by gentlemen of the Reception Committee, wearing blue badges. All invited guests, as well as those who pay, will receive a small ticket with coupon attached, bearing the stamp, "Alexis Ball and Reception," and will also be given, at the same time, as a memento of the ball, a large ornamental ticket, bearing the Russian double-headed eagle and the American flag, which will read as follows: "Reception Ball, at the Academy of Music, at nine o'clock, in honor of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis. By Executive Committee."

The Duke will not enter the Academy with the throng, but will be conducted by the Russian Ambassador through Nilsson Hall, a new entrance on Fifteenth street, where he will be met by several of the Executive Committee and taken to the private reception room, which has been touched with the artist's wand until it looks as though no improvement could be made. The Academy will be truly ablaze. The theatre will be beautified in every way that the ingenuity of artists can devise. The floor will be covered with richly colored and expensive carpeting; thousands of tiny jets of gas, arranged so as to represent mottoes appropriate to the occasion, will throw their brilliant light upon the crystal hangings that adorn the gaseliers and decorated fittings. Hundreds of bouquets of fresh natural flowers will freight the atmosphere with their perfume and fountains of scented water will play within the building; and add to the already highly fragrant atmosphere. Around the hall the American flag and the Russian eagle will be in closer contact than ever on the walls and over the stage. Statuary will stand in homely groups of various sizes, and at different parts of the sides of the floor elegant paintings will adorn the walls of the corridors leading from the main entrance, and to complete the description the *elite*, the beauty and the *creme* of New York society, interspersed here and there with Russian bears, will walk the floor. The floor committee will wear red badges, so also will the supper committee.

The promenade and dance music will be supplied by two orchestras—Julien's band and the band of the Seventy-first regiment—one on each side of the gallery, conducted by Julien. The ball will be opened by the "Polonaise de Reception," a somewhat singular title for a piece of play to a Prince of the Alexandrovitch family. The dancing cards for distributing to the guests will be especially handsome. The card will fold and form two pages, exhibiting a thick gold edging. On the front page is the title of the Prince illuminated in half-inch letters, with red, blue and gold for the combination; below this are the flags of the two nations, and beneath again are the Russian and American eagles in the same colors.

On the two inside pages are the number and order of dances, twenty being stated. Between each dance is a blank line with the letter "M," to which the Terpsichoreans, can add the names of their partners with the small gilt pencil which is to be attached to the cards by a piece of blue silk twist with tassels.

THE BANQUET TO THE PRINCE

will be spread in Irving Hall, communicating by a new entrance on Fifteenth street, in the most elaborate manner, and a *menu* will be provided, which, it is stated by the caterers, has not been equaled since the visit of the Prince of Wales. This hall will be profusely decorated with Russian and American flags. A table forty-seven feet in length will be supplied for the guests who are to sup with the young lieutenant. This will be placed on a raised dais directly across the front entrance. A large canopy is formed over the centre on the west side of the table of bunting, highly fantastic in shape and handsome in appearance. Around on three sides below and at about ten feet from the platform are smaller tables for the guests, who will be served and take their dainty morsels standing, being served by waiters from the opposite side of the tables.

THE GENERAL TABLEAU.

The stand for the musicans is placed in the center of the hall, in front of the table for the Prince's guests and will be handsomely decorated also. Thus the guests can walk in from the Academy, take their portion *a la carte* from the waiters, charmed the while by sweet and lively music, take a walk around, behold the young bear in the act of mastication and pass out again to the dance and the glories of the ball room.

At the royal table President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Creswell, Belknap and Robeson, the Russian Minister and suite, the Russian Admiral and staff, Admiral Rowan and staff and others are invited to be present. The Prince will occupy the center of the table, under the canopy facing the entrance to the Academy, flanked by the President and Ministers and the Russians of his staff. Whether there will any international toasting or high sounding speeches has not been stated, but at a ball speech-making could hardly be appropriate. No discrimination will be observed between the tables of the Grand Duke and those who come to honor him, and the same elaborate and tasteful decoration will characterize them all. Among the dishes in the bill of fare are supreme pouleet a la Russe, fillet æ bæuf a la Catacazy, filet de caules a la supreme sauce and scollops of partridges a la Victoria.

The service at the chief table will be of solid silver, which will be from the Imperial household at St. Petersburg.

There will be castles of sugar and sweetmeats, large baskets of choice flowers, two temples in pastry with the Russian colors and the figure of the Emperor; other temples with the American flag and the figures of Washington on them; two frigates—a Russian and an American—in sugar, a figure of Charlotte Imperiale and numerous other devices from the confectioners.

Lee and His Troops.

[From Nov. Galaxy.]

The great simplicity of his habits was another ground of popularity. He fared no better than his troops. Their rough, scant rations were his as well. There were times when for weeks our army had nothing but bread and meat to live on, and not enough of that. On one occasion some molasses was obtained and sent to the field. One of General Lee's staff who was caterer that week—that is, he drew the rations for the headquarters mess—set a small pitcher of molasses before the General at dinner, who was delighted to eat it with his hot corn-bread. Seeing his satisfaction, the catering colonel remarked, "General, I secured five gallons for headquarters." "Was there so much for every mess the size of ours?" said the General. "Oh, no. The supply won't last a week." "Then I direct, colonel, that you immediately return every drop you have, and send an order that no molasses shall be issued to officers or men except the sick in the hospital." The Colonel was dumbfounded, and never afterward boasted of his superior providence as caterer for the mess.

When the two armies were on the opposite banks of the Rappahannock in the winter of '63-'64, meat was sometimes very scarce in ours. Even the usual half-pound per diem ration could not always be issued. During one of these periods of scarcity, on a very stormy day, several corps and division generals were at headquarters, and were waiting for the rain to abate before riding to their camps, when General Lee's negro cook announced dinner. The General invited his visitors to dine with him. On repairing to the table a tray of hot corn bread, a boiled head of cabbage seasoned with a very small piece of bacon, and a bucket of water constituted the repast. The piece of meat was so small that all politely declined taking any and expressing themselves as being "very fond of boiled cabbage and corn bread," on which they dined. Of course the General was to polite too eat meat in the presence of guests who had declined it. But later in the afternoon, when they had all gone, feeling very hungry, he called his servant and asked him to bring in a piece of bread and meat. The darkey looked perplexed and embarrassed, and after scratching his head some time said in a deprecating tone, "Lord, Mas Robert, dat meat what I sot before you at dinner warn't ours. I had just borrowed dat piece of middin' from one of de couriers to season de cabbage in de pot, and seein' as you was gwine to have company at dinner I put on de dish wid the cabbage for looks. But when I seed you an' none of de genlemen toche it, I 'cluded you all knowed it was borrowed, and after dinner I sent it back to de boy whar it belonged. I's mighty sorry, Mas Robert I didn't know you wanted some, for den I would a tuck a piece off'n it any how 'fore I sent it home."

So the General got no meat that day. Anecdotes like these, founded on actual facts, would spread through the army, and often reconciled a hungry, ragged Confederate to his hardships.

The Odd-Fellows' Institute of Michigan.

The Odd-Fellows' of Michigan had a grand demonstration at Lansing, the capital of the State, on the 15th inst., on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Odd-Fellows' Institute of Michigan. This institution is designed for the joint purpose of affording an asylum or home for aged brothers and widows, whose circumstances may require it, and as a college for the education of orphans, and also of the children of living Odd-Fellows. The means for the accomplishment of the object have been secured, first, by a donation of the site, with forty acres of land and twenty thousand collars by the citizens of Lansing and adjoining counties; secondly, by the contribution of five dollars by each Odd-Fellow in the State, numbering ten thousand; third, by a donation of ten thousand dollars from the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and about an equal amount from the subordinate lodges and encampments, making nearly $100,000 in cash. The institution is also to be endowed by an assessment of ten cents a week from each member, to be collected and transmitted by the lodges—yielding an annual income of about $50,000. The ceremony of laying the corner stone, on 15th inst., was the occasion of great interest in Lansing. Not less than ten thousand persons were present, including the municipal authorities and representatives from all the adjoining jurisdictions, including Ontario. About five thousand were in the line of process on. Most noticeable in this line was the presence of two commanderies of Knights Templar of the Masonic Order, in full regalia, and a large number of ladies in carriages, who have given the enterprise their earnest support and co-operation. The address on the occasion was delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives by Grand Secretary James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore.

A GOOD WIFE.

The following old receipt for the choice of a wife seems to us a very good one:

As much of beauty as preserves affection,
Of modest diffidence as claims protection,
Of docile mind, subservient to correction,
A temper led by reason and reflection,
And every passion kept in due subjection;
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection;
Find this, my friend, and then make your selection.

VARIETIES.

NEW YORK is now running after everything Russian—bath, furs, music and salve.

BOARDING SCHOOL MISS—"Oh, Charlie, I expect to graduate at next commencement." "Graduate! What will you graduate in?" "Why, in white tulle."

IT is a curious fact about a certain class of beggars that they generally pull the door-bell hard enough to break it, and yet when you go to the door they barely have strength enough to speak in a whisper.

AN old lady gave this as her idea of a great man: "One who is keerful of his clothes, don't drink spirits, kin read the Bible without spelling the words, and eat a cold dinner on washday without grumbling.

A LITTLE girl was told to spell ferment, and give its meaning, with a sentence in which it was used. The following was literally her answer: "Ferment a verb, signifying to work. I love to ferment in the garden."

A RICHMOND woman voted last week. Her ballot was deposited with the indorsement. "By the Constitution of the United States. I, Mrs A. Whitehead Bodeker, have a right to give my vote at this election, and, in vindication of it, drop this vote in the ballot box."

M. ROSSEL, the ex-Communist, who has been condemned to death, in his day fought two duels. In both cases he killed his man, and as he always fought with the pistol, the *colichemard* or small-sword duelling fraternity of France avoided giving him offence.

A LADY sitting in the same box of an opera house with a French physician, was much troubled with ennui, and happened to gape. "Excuse me, ma'am," said the doctor, "I am glad you did not swallow me." "Give yourself no uneasiness," said the lady, "I am a Jewess, and never eat pork.

A DOWN EAST paper alluded to an eminent citizen as "a noble old burgher, proudly loving his native State;" which neat little compliment came from the compositor's hand reading, "a nobby old burglar prowling around in a naked state."

A TURTLE passed through Bainbridge, Ga., the other day, with the inscription attached to him. "Please let this traveler pass to the banks of the Thronateeska. He owes no one nothing; neither is he a politician."

A YOUNG married man was remarking to some ladies that it was always the women who ran after the men, when his wife indignantly said. "You know, my dear, I never ran after you." "That may be," he replied, "but you took mighty good care not to get out of the way."

MISS NILSSON was the guest of a select party at dinner on Saturday night, on which occasion she was presented with a full-rigged clipper ship about four feet long, called the Cuba, every portion of which, from kilson to main truck, is composed of flowers. It sits in a basin representing the sea, which is also a floral composition and cost $200.

A WORTHY temperance advocate, who was engaged in getting up facts for a new lecture, visited a penitentiary to learn the experience of the convicts. Addressing the first prisoner he came to, a burly burglar, he said, "My friend, did whiskey have anything to do with bringing you here?" "Yes, it had all to do with it." "How so?" "Why the Judge and jury who tried me were all drunk."

THE workingmen of Great Britain have organized a committee for promoting the separation of church and state. In their address to the working classes, this committee declares: 1. That religion is a matter of conscience, with which the state has no right to interferc. 2. That the establishment in England has failed as badly as in Ireland, and the one has no more right to exist than the other. 3. It is expensive, obstructive, and a source of national weakness.

A CARGO of Dutch herring recently arrived at New York on a vessel in which arsenic was also carried. The cask containing the latter broke during the voyage, and the herring became impregnated. Some were sold after arrival, and one person died from the effects of eating them. The Board of Health took the matter in hand, and it is believed all the herring sold have been recovered and destroyed, so that no more risk will be run.

DURING the Chicago fire an Indian, attired in savage costume, was observed standing at the door of a store toward which the flames were advancing with terrible swiftness. Disregarding the warning shouts of the terror-stricken crowd that rushed by, he remained unmoved and apparently indifferent to the approaching danger until it was too late. The flames were seen to envelop his form, and the cigar dealer had to buy a new figure.

WE have from England an awful instance of the demoralizing influences of Mr. Darwin's monkey theory upon a susceptible and sensitive mind. A young man, the other day, drowned himself in the river Eden, at Carlisle. Before the suicide took the fatal jump, he handed to an old man a packet to be delivered to the Chief Constable. In this was a last letter, saying that, as Mr. Darwin had proved men to be descended from monkeys, the writer did not wish to live any longer.

IN Munich it is required by law that every corpse, whatever the cause of death may be, shall be publicly exposed at the cemetery before the burial service can take place. The rigid features of the dead can be clearly seen through the broad windows of the room, their bodies elegantly draped and covered with flowers. In the right hand of each is a small cord that reaches upward to a bell. A watchman is always at hand. Burial alive is supposed to be impossible under this arrangement. The law has been enforced for hundreds of years, but there is no record of a life saved by it.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 25. 1871.

SENATOR JOHN SCOTT'S home organ, the Huntingdon *Journal*, does not want Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT nominated for President. No wonder Senator JOHN is opposed. It would blast all the hopes for the Vice Presidency that he has been indulging in of late.

AND now we have a Radical newspaper printing communications signed "a Democrat" abusing Col. THOS. A. SCOTT and declaring that "no such man" should receive the nomination, all of which goes to strengthen the opinion that he is the man above all others whom the friends of GRANT fear the most.

YOUNG FRED GRANT, our Crown Prince, goes abroad under charge of General SHERMAN, after the fashion of foreign notables, in the shape of sons of reigning families. He is dressed in store clothes, and has been advised by his Ma and Mr. SMITH of Washington, to marry a live princess when abroad. FRED is very much inclined, if old TECUMSEH don't interfere.

THE *Leader* says THE POST is about the only authority for the report that the Ring was endeavoring to have the election held at City Hall. That such an arrangement was in contemplation cannot be denied. Mr. BEN MORGAN, the Radical candidate for Mayor, informed us that the order was to have been issued on Monday last, and he will not deny it. Perhaps they thought this undertaking a little too steep even for the Ring, and abandoned it.

AMONG all the real or ficticious so-called Ku Klux outrages in the South there has been none reported half so fiendish as that of the murder of the PARK family in Southern Indiana by three negroes. And yet not a single Radical newspaper has set up the accustomed howl about Ku Klux outrages. Had the same crime been committed on the opposite side of the river, in Kentucky, what a *furore* there would have been raised, and every Radical paper in the country would have insisted on putting the State under martial law. The color of the murderer and the place where the murder is committed have much to do in determining whether it is a Ku Klux outrage or not.

IT has now come to light that the result of the New York election was brought about entirely by the bad faith of the Committee of Seventy, who after pledging themselves to supply the Democratic State ticket to the Democratic Reform voters, broke their faith in the most contemptible manner, supplying the Radical State ticket instead. This miserable and scurvy trick decieved and misled thousands of Democrats, and was brought about by the Radical leaders by simply heading their ballots anti-Tammany and placing thereupon the Radical State ticket and the Reform city ticket. An analysis of the vote plainly shows this. They never claimed over 40,000 Radical votes in the city, and at the last Governor's election only polled 34,301. This year their State ticket receives 54,155—at least 14,000 votes more than their organs claimed *before* the election. These 14,000 Democrats have been defrauded by the tricksters in whom they confided as honest coadjutors, working for city reforms, and *a difference of* 28,000 *votes has* thus been made. If the true vote had been counted up, the State of New York would have gone Democratic by 12,000, as the Radical majority, even by the aid of this trick, is only 16,000. While the Democrats honestly purged the Legislature of bad men so far as they could, the Radicals elected the corrupt members of their own party who had already sold out their votes in the Legislature. This demonstrates exactly how much the Radical leaders are in favor of *Reform*.

THE MAN HAS COME.

The friends of General HANCOCK for the Presidency, cannot advance his claims by abusing Colonel T. A. SCOTT. Neither he nor his friends have uttered one unkind word in relation to HANCOCK or any other aspirant to the Presidency. There is nothing in the Constitution, nor any act of Assembly, to prevent responsible, respectable gentlemen being named in connection with that office, and if anything like fair play is to be observed, we do not understand the necessity for any special distress on account of the movement to bring forward the name of Colonel SCOTT or any other man.

His name was suggested by us, because we were persuaded and convinced he was the very man for the emergency, the man of all others who could carry enough of Republican votes in this State to take it away from GRANT. We were appealed to by leading Democrats of other States, to name some one of our prominent citizens, who could assure the Keystone to the Democracy once more. It was in response to this and our own deepest convictions, strengthened by our disastrous defeat in October, that the name of Colonel SCOTT was thrown out. Moved by no selfish motives, concerned only for the rights which the Democratic party has always held sacred, which will never be voluntarily surrendered, we can afford to go forward undisturbed by the petty flings of our enemies or the petulance of any of our co-laborers.

THE WAY WE PROGRESS.

If some of the prominent actors upon the political stage in England, toward the latter part of the Sixteenth century, were to wake to life and open their eyes in the State of South Carolina, upon a close inspection of the condition of political affairs, they could hardly realize that three centuries of progress, wonderful with the development of political science, has passed away. There is a sameness in the tyrannical acts and the excuses for them in all ages and countries.

Apropos to the subjecting a portion of the people of South Carolina to the rigors and terrors of martial law, we are told that they are certainly guilty, and that their terror and trepidation betray their guilt. There never was a time when despotic power did not convict, condemn and execute its victims upon precisely this kind of evidence, which is no evidence at all. With the tyrants of all ages to accuse was to convict, and if the victim quailed and trembled in the presence of menacing power, it was damning evidence of his guilt—if he stood up in conscious innocence and looked his accusers in the face, it was only the brazen effrontery of guilty contumacy. It matters not how entirely innocent a man may be, to accuse him suddenly of murder will confuse and excite him. There is no community in the country, it matters not how eminently peaceful it may be, that would not be thrown into disorder by a proclamation of martial law. The more peaceful and law abiding that community has been, the more likely the people would be to flee from arbitrary and irresponsible rule.

And yet this very natural disposition to flee from injustice and oppression of guilt. Without a moment's warning the civil law was suspended in nine counties, the constitutional right of trial denied to the people, and the army turned loose to make wholesale arbitrary arrests without warrant and without accusation. The result that followed was only natural. The entire district was thrown into the wildest confusion. Every safeguard of liberty and law was thrown down. The most peaceable citizen was just as liable to be arrested and crammed into a dungeon, as the most turbulent. All who could, fled before the approach of the invader. And yet we are told that all this is a confession of guilt. Suppose that our own city of Pittsburgh was to-day placed under martial law, and every citizen liable to be arrested at the whim of a soldier, is it all likely that our citizens would be the most quiet and contented community in the land.

When the edict of Nantes was revoked, when the restored house of STUARTS began their persecutions of the Puritans, and the same Puritans in their turn meted out the stake and the dungeon to the Quakers and Anabaptists, there were sudden flights, and hurried concealments. But history does not set down those people who fled from their persecutors as guilty of crime, simply because they fled from their relentless tormentors. Therefore, when without a note of warning, JONATHAN WILD AKERMAN'S armed dragoons are turned loose upon an unsuspecting people, when every court is closed, every law suspended and midnight searches and seizures become the order, it is not to be wondered at that men and women flee before the invading hosts and conceal themselves. If they are arrested, it avails them nothing to protest and offer to prove their innocence. All the courts to which they would naturally look for redress is as completely closed as though they never had an existence.

The American citizen in the proscribed district of South Carolina, who is arrested to day, is completely destitute of legal remedy as were any of the victims of the Star Chamber inquisition of HENRY the Eight, or JAMES the First, of England. All the liberalization of law during three centuries avails him nothing. When once arrested he is as fully at the mercy of General GRANT, as was any victim of British tyranny and injustice in the hands of a TUDOR or a STUART. And yet in their times the TUDORS and STUARTS had as many apologists as GRANT, and to doubt that their every act was to the best interests of humanity and good government was treason, the same as it is now to dissent from the arbitrary rule of GRANT.

With the examples of history before them, it is indeed strange that the American people will help to destroy their own civil liberties and turn the world back upon its axis. What we have been educated to condemn in the royal household of our ancestors, a large portion of our people are now anxious to encourage in the control and managemnnt of our own government.

BEGINNING TO SEE IT.

The Delaware county *Democrat*, which at first thought the naming of Colonel SCOTT a little premature, now says:

Many of the leading Democratic papers of the country are urging the nomination of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, for the Presidency. One thing we will say, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Scott ranks among the greatest men of the nation; in fact so far as administrative ability is concerned, he has few, if any equals. He wields an immense influence, especially in Pennsylvania. If he should receive the nomination "Old Keystone" would roll up an immense majority for him.

We before stated that we thought the naming a man for the position at this early day rather premature, but *we find many leading men in different States are in real earnest*, in advocacy of Colonel Scott, and the feeling in his favor seems to be largely on the increase.

ALL ABOUT THE KU KLUX.

The New York *Evening Post*, with the aid of a correspondent, published recently what purported to be a full revelation of the secret purposes and designs of the so-called Ku Klux organization. Whether this revelation is fictitious or real, it is not our purpose to enquire. The document, however, the *Post's* claims is of vast importance, and it invokes its readers to peruse it carefully, as it "reveals the whole character of the horrible organization which is founded on it."

Thus prepared for a revelation of the super-terrible the reader naturally expects to have his hair stand on end at the conclusion of each particular paragraph. But if he enters upon its perusal with any such an idea, he is doomed to disappointment. After carefully reading it we must confess that we were not startled at all, and have about come to the conclusion that some Southern wag has been playing upon the *Post's* credulity and good nature. The following is given as the obligations of the order:

First—We are on the side of justice, humanity, and constitutional liberty, as bequeathed to us in its purity by our forefathers.

Second—We oppose and reject the principles of the Radical party.

Third—We pledge mutual aid to each other in sickness, distress, and pecuniary embarrassment.

Fourth—Females, friends, widows, and their households shall ever be special objects of our regard and protection.

Fifth—Any member divulging or causing to be divulged any of the foregoing obligation shall meet the fearful penalty and traitor's doom, which is death, death, death.

What is there particularly horrible in this, taking it for granted that these obligations are genuine? The only sanguinary proposition, is the death penalty provided for *members* who reveal the nature of four certain obligations which are.

1. Love for humanity, justice and constitutional liberty.
2. Opposition to the Radical party.
3. Fraternal aid and brotherly love.
4. The protection of women, especially widows and orphans.

These four principles are hardly so vicious that a man should be killed for revealing the fact that he entertained them, and we think that the death penalty might be wisely omitted by the grand Cyclops.

If the Ku Klux are the tame beings that the *Post* makes them out to be in its exposure of them, we hardly think it necessary to put the South under martial law to effect their arrest. Among the requirements of the by-laws published we find nothing more threatening than that "persons of color," are excluded from membership; "no person shall be admitted into the order who does not sustain a good moral character," and where a candidate for admission was a "soldier in the late war, his rank, whether in the Federal and Confederate service," must be distinctly stated. Requirements of this character would not naturally imply an unlawful combination.

It is true that sinister and improper purposes may be concealed under a fair exterior, but in all cases we must take things as we find them, and certainly this exposition of an alleged unlawful organization does not impress a fair minded man with a very great sense of danger. But we suspect that the principal crime is contained in the second "obligation"—dissenting from the principles of the Radical party, as that appears to be the only *political* obligation and the only one to which any one could object. If to "oppose and reject the principles of the Radical party" constitutes a Ku Klux, then all the Democratic and Conservative voters in the country are Ku Klux.

THE SMALL POX.

The impression, we notice, has gone abroad that the small pox is a dangerous epidemic in this city, which fact keeps away large numbers of country dealers and people who otherwise would come to the city to make their annual purchases. We desire to correct the misapprehension that has gone abroad in this respect. At no time has the disease been anything like an epidemic, and it is now abating rapidly, making it in every way safe for people abroad to come to this city and transact their business as usual.

The decided tone of the press heretofore was necessary to induce certain of the municipal authorities to take energetic steps to prevent the disease from assuming a dangerous character, and it had the proper effect. At no time has the press of the city underestimated the prevalence of the disease. If it has deviated at all it has been to exaggerate it. The regular bills of mortality showing the exact condition of the health of the city have been published every week. At no time did they exhibit the fact that the small pox approached an epidemic. But the large decrease from the hitherto published statements warrant us in saying to the people abroad that it is as safe to visit Pittsburgh as it is any city or large town in the land.

ANOTHER RADICAL VIEW.

The New York *Evening Post*, like many other Radical journals from which we have quoted, is also afraid of the nomination of Colonel SCOTT. It says:

Some of the western journals which have nominated Thomas A. Scott for President of the United State do *not* wish their proposition regarded as a joke. But the only other way of regarding it is one which they will relish still less. Mr. Scott is said to have great executive ability; but he has proved it only by organizing rich and powerful lobbies in aid of questionable railroad speculations. He has had the credit, in Pennsylvania of controlling successive legislatures by the corporate power under his control, and the thought of transferring to the nation his style of governing that State is one which must either excite ridicule for its absurdity, or else intense indignation for its recklessness towards public morality.

SHAKSPEARE IMPROVED.

Mr. SHAKSPEARE has POLONIUS to say to his son LAERTES, when the latter was on the point of embarking for foreign parts, the following:

"Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee."

The *Gazette*, in its issue of Friday, improves upon this in its remarks throwing down the gauntlet to the *Commercial*, demanding war to the hilt. Says the *Gazette*, after the style of POLONIUS:

"We ask no favors, good neighbor;
Pitch in; but after you are fairly in,
Stand up like a man, and take our shoulder hits;
Don't run down town like a spaniel,
And beg of our friends that they interfere
To stay our hands when they are on
Your throat. You may find that "old age"
Has not enervated a single muscle,
And we have no *weak spots* that need
An iron-clad armor. Although the "oldest,"
We have no cankerous sores, no festering spots
That rankle, no blemishes either,
On our fair name, that bids us seek
The privacy of retirement and quietude.
Speak out, neighbor, when the spirit moves you,
But remember there will be blows to take
As well as blows to give."

We rather suspect that the compositor made a mistake in setting the *Gazette's* article up in the shape of prose, originally; and believing so, we hasten to give him the benefit of his high poetic mood. There is a clearness of enunciation in the *Gazette's* words of defiance, that gives the *Commercial* to understand what it may expect in the future. The "oldest," wants this:

"Stand up like a man, and take our shoulder hits."

Now, we shall see the mettle the *Commercial* is made of; whether it has the pluck and endurance to stand up under the ponderous blows of the roused giant, who like an aged TITAN, greases his elbow, lubricates the socket of his shoulder, and "spoils for a fight." These "shoulder hits" of the *Gazette* are royal—*kingly*; they *read* like a romance and may be heard a *long* way off. They triturate common mortals, and jar the corporosities of giants.

"Don't run down town like a spaniel."

No, Mr. *Commercial*, none of that. Although the "oldest" is mighty in a square fight, it is not a professional foot racer. It does not profess to be able to take its enemies on the jump. But while it was describing the fleetness of the *Commercial's* retreat, we are rather surprised that it did not illustrate its idea by referring to the gray hound instead of the spaniel. The spaniel is not remarkably fleet of foot, and the gray hound is. But after all, perhaps the *Gazette's* idea of locomotion is rapid enough. But not only is the idea of running at all, when the "oldest" is "spoiling for a fight—" longing to scientifically place a few of its splendid "shoulder hits—" improper, but to run "down town" is eminently so. To run "up town" would be susceptible of excuse and extenuation, but to run "down town" is enough to ruffle the equable temper of the *Gazette*. By all means, let us have no running in this business, but if there is any, let it not be "down town."

"The hare loves the lowland,
The fox loves the hill,
The farmer loves his lady
And Jack loves his Jill."

and the *Gazette* loves an enemy who will stand up like a man and take its shoulder hits. Music by the band.

SEEKING FOR AID.

We undestand that Mr. B. W. MORGAN is industriously engaged in seeking for support on the hither side of the Allegheny river; in other words, he proposes to use his influence in opening the gates of the Western Penitentiary to enlist recruits under his waning standard. We understand that the following is of his programme.

He has promised the friends of HOFFMAN the man who shot a boy on Penn street and was sentenced to six years inprisonment, that if they will work for and elect him, he will secure his pardon.

The same anxious candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the city desires to secure the support of the friends of JAMES DUNN the highway robber by securing his release, at the expiration of three years of service—half of his term of sentence.

He proposes to get JOHNNY ROBINSON out of the Penitentiary in time for that distinguished bruiser to vote and work for him, and give him another chance to disport himself on our streets.

The 'pals" of SIMS, the cracksman are to be enlisted for MORGAN, by procuring him a pardon.

In addition to these, there are several others to be released to vote and work for the Ring candidate. We take this early opportunity to call the attention of Governor GEARY to the fact that this community does not want these desperadoes turned loose to elect Mr. MORGAN nor for any other purpose. It is difficult enough to convict the scoundrels who make life and property insecure in this city, without having them released because a ward politician feels that he stands in need of their influence! We trust that Governor GEARY will so far respect the wishes of the people of Allegheny county as to refuse all such applications.

It is alittle remarkable that the Ring cannot depend upon the respectable white and colored Republican voters of the city, but is compelled to make a raid upon the Penitentiary for aid to elect MORGAN This fact is and ought to be suggestive and significant. A man who feels that it is not safe for him to appeal to the better portion of community to secure an election is clearly unfit for the position to which he aspires.

THE Springfield *Republican* thinks "Tammanyism at Washington must be got rid of as well as Tammanyism in New York."

TEXAS is the latest candidate for the honors of war. The defeated Radical Congressmen are swarming into Washington, some with certificates of election given in the face of facts certifying to their defeat, Governor DAVIS having kindly furnished these documents, and all with the most terrible stories of murder and intimidation glibly running off their tongues when they can find any one to listen. They tell of bands of "Democrats" riding at their ease through the towns and villages, burning the churches and school-houses as they went and scourging the clergymen and schoolmasters, of the formation of regiments of ex-Confederate soldiers, which captured towns, locked up the officers of election, killed a few negroes by way of example, and then made out the returns to suit themselves. In short, the tale which they tell of the election in Texas is sublime in its absurdity when we remember the thorough manner in which Governor DAVIS policed the State with his soldiery, guarded the polls and manipulated everything to secure the Radicals a victory. These stories are as preposterous on their face as those on which the President based his South Carolina proclamation, and they will doubtless be as speedily repudiated by the people and the authorities of Texas who can command belief.

AN example of the way in which the people of Georgia have been fleeced under BULLOCK'S administration is afforded in the history of what is called the Opera House job. Soon after the war, a joint stock company began the erection of an opera house in Atlanta, but, funds running short, the work was stopped when the house was about half completed. The property was then sold at auction and purchased by KIMBALL, Governor BULLOCK'S friend, for thirty thousand dollars. About seventy thousand dollars was spent on it by KIMBALL—money borrowed from the State Treasury, it is generally believed—after which it was offered to the State for the purposes of a capitol at the price of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Legislature refused to buy it at this price, but the next Legislature bought it, and paid three hundred and eighty thousand dollars for it. It is supposed that the extra one hundred and thirty thousand dollars was added to the price in order to cover the cost of the votes necessary to make sure of the sale. The real value of the building is about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. In Georgia BULLOCK has the credit of being interested with KIMBALL in the job. These fellows are hot for the re-election of General GRANT, the friend and protector of the carpet baggers.

WE see that a few papers professing to be Democratic are in favor of making no Democratic nomination for President and Vice President in 1872, provided the Conservative Republicans will nominate a ticket against Grant. This, we are free to admit, would be the readiest way to effect the overthrow of Radicalism, and if that were the only mission of the Democratic party, we might favor the plan. But such is not the case. Radicalism must not only be overthrown but the Democracy must be re-instated in the administration of the government. The past growth, greatness and glory of our country, are the legitimate offspring of Democratic principles and policy from 1800 to 1860; and if this growth, greatness and glory are to be continued, it must be by the re-establishment of the same principles and policy in the future. Should we disband our party for a Presidential term, the organization would be gone forever. It could never be brought together again. This would be entirely too great and too lasting a sacrifice to make for the present defeat of Radicalism. Besides, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure the defeat of the Radical party in '72. If the Democratic party instead of whining and jangling over their late reverses, will go to work in earnest, trusting in the justness of their cause, and confiding in each other, the contest of 1872 can be easily won.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

PAULEY, your head is always level.

THE carpet baggers are trying to disturb the titles to real estate in New Orleans in order to grab some of the most valuable property there. A large portion of the real estate in Louisiana is held under grants and titles from the former French and Spanish Governments. These titles, under old surveys, have been held as good without confirmation by the United States: but under some recent act of Congress, the provisions of which are not generally known in Louisiana, it is claimed that in all cases where the title has not been confirmed, or where the surveys cannot be found in the Land Office, the property is public land, which must be turned over to the United States. subject to entry under the provisions of the Homestead law.

THE significance of the rebuke lately administered by the people of Little Rock, Arkansas, to General GRANT for his interference in their local affairs, is heightened by the earnestness with which the President had entered into the quarrel between CLAYTON and the Republicans of the State. Not only General CATTERSON, who has just been chosen Mayor of Little Rock, but also the United States Attorney, the Postmaster of Little Rock, the Assessor and the Collector of Internal Revenue, had been removed from office by GRANT, because they were suspected of being unfriendly to CLAYTON, who has been indicted for making false and fraudulent election returns.

THE Quartermaster General has on hand a large quantity of knapsacks, which were turned in when the volunteers were mustered out. It is proposed to make this material available by modelling the knapsacks into carpet-bags. If the introduction of a small number of troops into South Carolina produces such consternation, what may they not anticipate from an invasion after the knapsacks are turned into carpet-bags.

THE people of the lower ports are as much delighted as our own, with the rise in our rivers. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus heads a Pittsburgh telegram:

THE COMING COAL.

MILLIONS OF BLACK DIAMONDS ON THE WAY.

FAREWELL TO THE FAMINE.

THE old feudal state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is just now the scene of intense political excitement. Nine-tenths of the people demand imperatively that the present feudal institutions of the grand duchy shall be replaced by a liberal parliamentary constitution, but Grand Duke FREDERICK FRANCIS stubbornly refuses. Thereupon the mayors of all the cities, most of them appointed by the Grand Duke himself, and twenty thousand farmers and peasants, have appealed for relief to the German parliament in a remarkable petition. They intimate that if the parliament should refuse or neglect to do them justice very serious troubles will follow.

IT seems that Governor DAVIS of Texas assessed the single county of Limestone in that State, fifty thousand dollars to pay the expense of his state police in suppressing the imaginary rebellion there. This involved a tax of three per cent., upon all the taxable property in the county. It is no wonder that the legislature hesitated to sanction such an outrage, especially as the Governor, in direct violation of the Constitution, declared martial law there without asking the authority of the legislature, although it was then in session.

A NEW YORK correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* denounces the Democratic Reformers in that city at length for having nominated Judge BARNARD as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Whereupon the *Sun* says, if the gentleman had inquired a little more carefully he might have ascertained that Judge BARNARD was not a candidate for any office at the last election, and was neither nominated by the Reformers nor by any other party.

THE Springfield *Republican* opposes the re-nomination of GRANT, and would prefer Vice President COLFAX, Secretary BOUTWELL, General HAWLEY, of Connecticut, Senator SUMNER, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, General J. D. COX, Senator TRUMBULL, Governor B. GRATZ BROWN, and many other men. The Hartford Evening *Post* also opposes GRANT'S renomination.

COL. T. A. SCOTT.

[Additional Extracts.]

What they Think of Him at Washington, D. C.—An Independent Journal on the Situation, &c.

[From the Sunday Gazette, Washington, D. C.]

* * * Occupying as we do the position of an independent journalist, free to criticise, in the most independent manner, both *men* and *principles*, we contemplate the politically outlook from a purely philosophical standpoint, and view the "gathering of the clans" in a spirit which enables us to treat dispassionately what mere partisan journalism is bound by party obligations to either condemn or applaud without reference to the unbiased promptings of sound judgment * * *

Besides these the well-known name of Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, is the last one that has been presented to the attention of the Democracy, but it has attracted more profound and earnest deliberation than any of the other names we have mentioned. All the world knows Colonel Scott. As the brains of the Pennsylvania Central he has built up perhaps the grandest system of railroads ever centered under one management. He is an earnest man, and we are sure that if circumstances called him to the Presidency he would fill the office acceptably. He is an available man, and not a politician. It strikes us, judging especially from the manner in which the Democratic press have regarded his nomination as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Pittsburgh POST, acquiesced in so unequivocally by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that he is not merely the most available candidate the Democracy could run, but seems to agree with their views of political expediency better than any other they could, in the current aspect of party affairs, center upon. It is needless to add that Colonel Scott is largely endowed with philosophical equanimity of temperament, and while the Democracy could select few men better qualified to administer the Presidential office in the event of their electing him, they certainly could present none who would meet defeat more gracefully, or bear himself more genially under political reverses, than our life-long friend, the great railroad mind of America, Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* (Dem.) while it thinks that Colonel Scott will not accept a nomination at present, says of him:

There is something more in this suggesting the name of Mr. Scott for the Presidency than people have an idea of. That Mr. Scott would not like to be President of this nation is all nonsense. The truth is, that he cannot at present afford to take the position. The responsibilities resting upon him for the advancement of the interests of trade and commerce are a thousand fold greater and heavier than any felt by President Grant, while his legitimate income is ten times greater than that of the President, including presents and all.

That Mr. Scott is ambitious none doubt who know anything of greatness, for he is a great man. The poor boy who can arise from the humble position of a clerk in a store to be the great commander and the brains of the railroads of this country is a man of giant mind. The great point in Mr. Scott's character is his decision of character, his promptness and his comprehensiveness. As an executive officer he has no superior, and he fully demonstrated that fact while Secretary of War.

[From the New York Herald.]

STICKS TO SCOTT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in an elaborate editorial, gives its reasons for sticking to Tom Scott as a proper candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency. "We have," it says, "after full consideration, come to the conclusion that Colonel Scott combines more of the elements of success before the people than any other Democrat, and we have not, therefore, hesitated to abandon our personal favorite, and urge upon the Democracy the nomination of this distinguished Pennsylvanian." After this we suppose all the Democratic coons will have to do as an ancient one did when another Colonel Scott aimed his rifle at him. "Is that you, Colonel Scott?" asked the coon. "It ar no one else." "Well, don't shoot, Colonel Scott; I'll come down." It remains to be seen whether the old coons in the Democratic party will adopt this policy or act upon the Missouri possum game and keep shy.

MY GIRLHOOD'S DREAMS.

I know not why, yet often when I'm seated
Wrapt in some day-dream's soft, delicious maze,
Within the cloisters of my soul repeated,
I hear the music sweet of olden days.

The cradle song that, when the evening shadows
Began to fall, breathed out a soft "good-night"—
The girlish glees that ran across the meadows
At early morn, when summer skies were bright.

The organ's tones so solemn and sonorous,
Recalling days when Faith and Trust were sure;
The far-off woodland echoes of some chorus
Sung o'er by childish voices, sweet and pure.

And with the music comes the recollection
Of morning welcome, and the evening prayer;
Of parents' tender love and kind protection;
Of sunny days, devoid of grief and care.

Of hopes and promises fondly spoken
When teaching good to good resolves gave birth,
While yet the dear home circle was unbroken,
And hours of fireside merriment and mirth.

Ah me; these scenes come back with all the seeming,
Of sweet realities—I know not why—
And so, I find a pleasure in this dreaming,
And these dim melodies of days gone by.

Phenomenon of the Northern Fire.

[From the Green Bay Advocate.]

There are some phases of the great calamity which fell upon this region last week, worthy of scientific investigation. The testimony of the cooler-headed survivors of the fires of Peshtigo and Sugar Bush and Williamsville, is united as to one phenomenon. They say that the fire did not come upon them gradually from burning trees and other objects to the windward, but the first notice they had of it was a whirlwind of flame, in great clouds, from above the tops of trees, which fell upon and enveloped everything. The atmosphere seemed one of fire. The poor people inhaled it, or the intensely hot air, and fell down dead. This is verified by the appearance of many of the corpses. They were found dead in the roads and open spaces where there were no visible marks of fire near by, with not a trace of burning upon their bodies or clothing. At the Sugar Bush, which is an extended clearing, in some places four miles in width, corpses were found in the open road, between fences which were only slightly burned. No mark of fire was upon them, but they laid there as if asleep. This phenomenon seems to explain the fact that so many were killed in compact masses. They seemed to have huddled together in what were evidently regarded at the moment as the safest places, away from buildings, trees, or inflamable material, and there to have died together. Fences around cleared fields were burned in spots of a few rods in length, and elsewhere not touched. Fish were killed in the streams—as at Peshtigo.

We hear the universal testimony that the prevailing idea among the terror-stricken people of those places was that the last day had come. They needed not to be terror-stricken for such imaginings. What other explanation could be given to that imminent time, when there was an ominous warning and sound coming from the distance; when the sky, so dark just before bursting into great clouds of fire, the beasts of the forest came running for succor into the midst of the settlements, and the great red consuming, roaring hell of fire fell upon all around?

The Epsy theory, we think it is, that continued and widespread fires will bring on rain, seems to be exploded in this instance. These fires had lasted nearly or quite four weeks, ravaging forests over a great area, and still not a drop of rain. The rain only came with a change of wind to the northward, and several days after the worst burnings were over with.

Interesting to Ladies.

Our fair friends may well be on the tiptoe of expectation for the arrival of the toilets mentioned in the following paragraph of the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. The writer says:

"The fact is, that although French ladies refrain for the present from spending money on dress, there is a greatly-increasing trade in dresses for exportation, chiefly to the United States. Those who want to be *au fait* as to the latest fashions in costly millinery of all kinds must get an introduction to one of the wholesale Paris houses I was shown in the other day at one of these establishments cases which together contained no fewer than four hundred ladies' morning dresses and evening toilets, the average price of each being nearly £60 in English money. Before they are sold, freight, insurance, commission, and something in the way of profit for those who sent the goods across the Atlantic will have to be added. Some of these toilets, not yet packed, were shown me, and certainly they merit a more detailed description than I am able to give them. Several of them struck me as particularly handsome and in exquisite taste. They were chiefly of corded silk, so stiff in texture that, like the dresses of the last century, they might have stood upright by themselves. The colors were chiefly maroon deep sea green or very light pink. The skirts were trimmed with flounces of the same, with very wide plaits, between which were large silk bows, also of the same color. For a full half yard behind and about half that width in front the flounces were bound with the same material. The tunics were nearly all made of China crepe, with embroidered flounces, which had a narrow fringe a shade lighter than themselves. The tunics were round in front, the sides being cut in long, pointed ends and tied together behind with bows of moire ribbon of a shade to suit the color of the dresses, with fringe to match. The corsage of each dress was also of crepe, cut square, the vests being made of the same colored silk as the dresses, with bands of white or gray embroidery around the neck. The sleeves came only to the elbow, and were finished off to suit the tunic. These dresses, as I was told, were designed by a well-known master-hand in Paris, and were made by some of the very best milliners that could be found here. No French customers could at present be found for toilets so expensive."

Social Honor.

Every person should cultivate a nice sense of honor. In a hundred different ways this most fitting adjunct to the true lady or gentlemen is often tried. For instance, one is the guest of a family where, perhaps, the domestic machinery does not run smoothly. There is sorrow in the house, unsuspected by the outer world. Sometimes it is a dissipated son, whose conduct is a shame and a grief to his parents; sometimes a relative, whose eccentricities, and peculiarities are a cloud on the home. Or, worst of all, husband and wife may not be in accord, and there may be often bitter words spoken and harsh recriminations. In any of these cases, the guest is in honor bound to be blind and deaf, as far as people without are concerned. If a gentle word within can do any good, it may well be said; but to go forth and reveal the shadow of an unhappy secret to any one, even your nearest friend, is an act of indelicacy and meanness almost unparallelled. Once in the sacred precincts of any house, admitted into its privacy, sharing its life, all that you can see and hear is a sacred trust. It is really as contemptible to gossip of such things as it would be to steal the silver or borrow the books and forget to return them.

A Horror of the Sea—Death by Starvation of a Ship's Company.

The San Francisco (Cal.) Alta California newspaper reports that the steamer Moses Taylor, on her last trip from that city to Honolulu, fell in with and boarded the wreck of the brig Sheehof, then one hundred and twenty days out from San Francisco. The report says:

The sea being quite rough, the brig lurched heavily, and the boat approached her with some difficulty. She was boarded, however, by the third officer and a seaman from the steamer who immediately went aloft into the foretop, and finding no one, went into the forecastle, where they discovered a weak, emaciated man, who exclaimed as he saw them: "Great God Almighty, am I saved!" He was lifted into the boat and taken to the steamer, the only article brought with him being a small canvas bag containing a nautical almanac and a vial enclosing a sheet of paper, with the date of the wreck and the names of the crew and passengers. The survivor was Captain Luder Hopken. The brig was caught in a cyclone on the night of July 3, the same date of the solar eclipse, and was thrown on her beam ends. No time was allowed to save any provisions or clothing from the cabin, and the crew were obliged to retreat to the foretop to prevent being washed overboard, as every wave made a clean breach over her. The mate, Mr. Johnson, died first, six days after the disaster. Two half barrels of salmon, a half barrel of tongues, and a box of China starch were fished up out of the hold, but the drinking water was all found to be brackish. The salmon, tongues, starch, and a few fish caught with a hook from time to time, and occasionally a little rain water caught in a sail, and always more or less brackish from the salt spray, were all that the ship's company had to subsist on. Captain Hopken's account of the sufferings of his men and passengers, is a most heartrending one. After the death of the mate, on the 9th of July, none occurred till September 5th, when they began to become delirious and weak from hunger and thirst, and several died or jumped overboard in their delirium. Boils and disease, induced by hunger and salt water, added to the intensity of their sufferings. Nine or ten days before the steamer rescued him, Capt. Hopken states that a bark ran down to the wreck, hove to for a few minutes, and then squared away without sending off a boat or making any effort to rescue the lives of those on board, of whom there were eight then living. The bark came so near that persons could be seen moving about on deck. Those on the brig were so weak as to be unable to stand, but got on their knees and waved pieces of sailcloth, hoping to attract attention. Their feelings, as they saw the bark square away, when so near them, may be better imagined than described. Their last hope being gone they lay down, and one after another died or leaped overboard.

A Very Useful Tree.

The Rev. H. L. Wayland contributes the following to the Independent:

Boston had its liberty tree, Hartford its charter oak, Pittsfield its great elm, New York its Stuyvesant pear tree, and Seymour (Ind.) has its beech tree. It stands about two miles west of the town, just at the crossing of the country road and the O. and M. R. R. The trunk is covered pretty thickly with the names of persons who desired to go down to posterity in a cortical immortality associated with the tree, from which, under the auspices of Judge Lynch, six criminals were suspended.

I visited the beech tree not long since, and heard from some of the neighboring farmers its story. For years there had been no safety of life or property. Depredations were almost nightly. Several times the cars were run off the track at night; and the passengers, suddenly aroused from sleep and helpless, were robbed by armed men in disguise. Repeatedly the marauders had run off from a train at the depot a locomotive with the baggage and express car attached; and, after reaching a secluded place, had robbed the express car. Not seldom robbery was accompanied by murder.

No rational being had any doubt as to the authors of these acts. The universal instinct, stronger oftentimes and more unerring than legal evidence, pointed to the members of a single family and their confederates. But every effort to secure the execution of justice was fruitless. If the suspected were arrested, there was always a way of escape. Sometimes an *alibi* would be overwhelmingly proved by witnesses prepared to swear through a stone wall. If there were inconvenient adverse witnesses they were spirited away or bribed to absent themselves, or, if insensible to reason or persuasion, they were put out of the way by violence. Persons were found murdered, against whom there was no grudge or ground of offence save the fear that they might prove impracticable witnesses.

At last the Hoosier spirit arose—a spirit patient, sluggish even, but when aroused acting in tremendous earnest and irresistible, as was eminently proved in the war. Another robbery of an express car had taken place, and three men charged with the offence were on their way by the cars to the county jail, to be tried and again released; and again, it may be, to retaliate on all who had been active in their arrest. A body of citizens stopped the train, took the men from the cars, and hanged them from the beech tree. Later, three more, under precisely similar circumstances, were hanged to the same tree. It was a ghastly incident of the affair that the tree stood within a stone's throw of a little house in which one of the prisoners had been born. His last gaze before he swung off into eternity was fixed upon the door about which he had played in his innocent childhood.

Later still, four more of the same band were taken from the jail and were hanged. Thus 'stood up Phineas and executed judgment, and the plague was stayed.' Acts of violence ceased, life and property became safe; threats of reprisal were muttered, but were never executed. To the good sense of the community the act justified itself from a conviction of its necessity and from an experience of its results.

The Last Fashion for Diamonds

is to have them mounted in a single row which is loosely hung on the arm, so loosely that at every motion it would seem they would fall over the hand; but grand duchesses know how to keep them on, and how to keep them sliding down, from elbow to wrist, besides, without any such accident. It is wonderful what acrobatic feats streams of diamonds thus mounted are made to perform on milk-white arms, which must hide a tight cord somewhere. Now and then one fancies they are all rolling dewdrops on a lily ground, with a tiny rainbow in each; at other times the big stones look like stars shooting over the galaxy. Gems are also mounted for earrings and brooch to look like a revolving Catharine wheel. Japan enamel is still the furor, the admired patterns being minature cheeseplates for brooches and saucers for earrings. The workmanship is so correct and beautiful that the designs can be studied with a magnifying glass, each particle being perfect in color.—Foreign Cor.

"THE WILD WAVES."

BY THE LATE JOHN A. DORGAN.

Along the endless reaches
Of bleak and barren beaches,
The billows comb and pour;
Mocking with utter laughter,
The hopes of the hereafter,
The pride of heretofore.

O, soul of gifts divinest,
Thou, too, forever pinest,
Lashing thy bordering sands;
The bars of thy dominions
Beating with broken pinions,
Grappling with bleeding hands.

The sunset deep and tender,
Darkens in solemn splendor
Over the heaving waves
Red with its radiance; under
Are clouds of storm and thunder;
And in the deep are graves.

To-morrow and to-morrow
The sea shall keep its sorrow;
But thou, O soul of mine,
Thy day to-day grows dimmer;
Shall no to-morrow glimmer
On the unrest of thine.

I grieve not. If the spirit
Could keep the chains that wear it,
I, too, might blister be—
So sink, thou sun supernal
Into the deep eternal
And laugh, thou cynic sea!

Madame Catacazy.

The current number of Every Saturday contains a graphic wood-cut of the Franco-Russian beauty who has kept our diplomatic kettle of fish boiling so noisily the last six months. It represents a face of satiny softness, with a languid due-away expression, enriched by eye-lashes the longest and most drooping, and decorated, as to its head-gear, by a *coiffeur* of undoubted orthodox kink. It is just such a vignette as one would expect—just such a face as would play the wild with a gentleman of the name of Catacazy "or any other man." Beneath all that wealth of sweetness and silken tresses, and behind the abundant resources of the angel and the women, we may be sure there is a dotty little spirit, which has a way peculiar to itself of—not to put too fine a point upon it—raising the devil. Our dear friends Vic., and Cady, and Susan B., *et al.*, though they should possess not only suffrage but limitless facilities for repeating, would not be able to produce half the effect of this pretty *femme de societe* in a thousand years of out-door effort and political intrigue.

The world is controlled by women. Courts are ruled by women. Camps are inspired by women. Senates are roused, armies are moved, diplomacy is set on, all by women. But they must be womanly women—pretty womenly women—marked for beauty, not for brains; and when, having this prerequisite, they set about a piece of mischief—they being, as a rule, tolerably certain to set about nothing else—all the flames of burning ether will not be sufficient to resist them.

It is notorious that men's women are not women's women. A very silly woman can make a fool of a very strong man; and this is because men are the vainest and weakest creatures in the world, who think they get the best of it, when, in reality, they are led like babes by a simple apron-string. Madame Catacazy, doubtless, enjoys the fun of the row she has caused. So does Mrs. Secretary of State Fish. The two women know very well that *they*, and not the Secretary and the Minister Plenipotentiary, are the real personages of importance. A war might come of it, and so much the better; for these women once roused, become as eager and ambitious as men, and more bitter and venomous.

What a sham it is! The wife of Catacazy is, we dare say, a better woman than many others who have the *entree* everywhere, and she may be—for aught we know—a worse woman than many who are nowhere admitted. Who can say? There's a deal of a fuss over a notion that one woman gets into her head and front of it. The little Russian can go abroad to-morrow and carry it mighty high in any court of Europe. There is not a woman in Washington who really, at heart, objects to her because of "that Italian count." That is the fashionable make-believe. Who so virtuous as a woman when the question of virtue becomes the leading topic of discussion? It is just now fashionable at Washington—that holy place—to be virtuous. Mrs. Fish, a very excellent lady, has set the fashion; and all the women cut poor Catacazy.

The wretched sly-pusses! The hypocrites! "It is not for what the chevalier's wife has done, your worship," says Lord Fargo to the Bishop of Buckaxew, "but what the ladies of the court say that she has done." Just so. But Catacazy is satisfied, and he ought to be considered a very interested person; and here's luck anyhow to the man that has the vaior to fight—not only all the Secretaries of State, but all the petticoats in Christendom—for a woman as pretty as Every Saturday represents Madame Catacazy to be! It shows a marvelous proper and undiminished spirit of chivalry in the modern manly bosom. Every woman in America should love this Catacazy. Gay or not, he is a gallant, and joy go with him whatever else comes of it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The Nine of Diamonds."

The following reasons are given why the nine of diamonds is called the "curse of Scotland":

In the distracted state of the country during the reign of Mary, a man, George Campbell by name, attempted to steal the crown out of Edinburg castle. In this case he was unsuccessful, but managed to abstract nine valuable jewels, and escaped to a foreign shore. To replace these a heavy tax was laid upon the country, which the poor, oppressed people thought so great a grievance that they termed it the curse of Scotland, and, until very recently, the card itself bore the name of George Campbell in the Highland. Another explanation relates to the well known massacre of Glencoe. The mandate of this cruel deed was signed by the eldest son of the Earl of Stair, who was at the time Secretary of State of Scotland. The coat of arms belonging to this family bears nine diamonds on its shield, and the people not daring to stigmatize the master of Stair as the curse of Scotland, applied it to his armorial bearings. And still another explanation relates to the battle of Culloden, which extinguished the hopes of the Stuart party, and was at the time considered a national curse. The Duke of Cumberland who was known to have been a gambler, is said to have carried a pack of cards in his pocket, and when he had won the famous field he took out the nine of diamonds and wrote his account of the victory on it.

Remedy for Chapped Hands.

It is said that honey is an unfailing preventive for chapped hands. When washing the hands, or rather having washed them, while they are still wet, rub on them a little honey, and then dry them, taking care to leave the honey on, and not rinse it off before drying the hands. If the hands are sore or chapped, the first and second application of the honey will cause pain for about five minutes, but if used every time the hands are washed, the hands never chap. It is also a cure for irritation on the face caused by wind and cold weather.

A City Destroyed by Floods.

[From the Pioneer (Allahabad) of September 23.]

We deeply regret to record a sudden and great disaster. Jounpur was a fine native city of the second class. It contained nearly 9,000 houses and more than 25,000 inhabitants. The river Gumti rose suddenly on the night of Friday, the 15th of September, flooding most of the mohulias south of the river, and one or two on the north of it. It continued to rise all Saturday; before noon the Rohuta, Mohula, Goolar, Jehangerbad, Wellandgunj, and Joyeapur presented the appearance of canals; before evening the foundations of the houses began to give way, and then one by one they came crashing down, dissolved by an element as devouring as fire. All day Sunday the waters continued to rise, and covered the roadway of the far-famed Mahometan bridge; the fine pucka serai was now flooded, and crowds who had taken refuge there was driven to seek another resting place. All Monday and Tuesday the waters grew mighty and prevailed; the river by this time flowed freely over the parapets of the bridge, of which only the shops or kiosks were then visible, and the flood was still rising when the last tidings reached us. The whole of the city south of the river has been totally destroyed; and as some people are skeptical when they hear of native losse we may add that the post-office, mission school and solidly-built dispensary have all likewise perished. On the north side of the city many mohulias have been sweeped away, and in the chief bazaars the largest houses, undermined by the rising waters, were tumbling in one after another with a crash like that of thunder. On a moderate calculation between two and three thousand houses have been destroyed; many others must undergo demolition. Ten thousand persons have been deprived of house and home, and it will require all the energy of district officers and the greatest liberality on the part of Government to prevent this calamity being followed by the ills incident to want and exposure. This disaster, accompanied as it is by deficient harvest and a second total failure of the indigo crop, will, we fear inflict a blow from which the city and district will never wholly recover. It is believed that no lives have been lost."

Remarkable Flight of Carrier Pigeons—Can it be True?

The Newark Courier, November 10, says: We noticed, a short time ago, the wonderful flight of the carrier pigeon Tempest. We have now to record the still more extraordinary time of two birds sent home. The following notes were found on them on their arrival:

Dear Father—September 15, 1871, latitude 27. 10 north, longitude 79.80 west. 1,004, statute miles from Montclair, N. J.—I will let the male bird Tornado go with the note at exactly nine o'clock, a. m., New York time. I let the bird Tempest go on the 10th. She rose up about five hundred yards high, and then made one tremendous plunge to the north, and was out of sight about as quick as a flash of lightning.

HARRY C. BLEECKER.

Dear Father—September 21, 1871, latitude 26 north, longitude 93.5 west, 1,596 statute miles from Montclair, N. J.—I will let the old bird Typhoon go with this note at exactly eight o'clock, New York time. He is a powerful bird, but he has a fearful job on hand. He must go through it or perish. All well.

HARRY C. BLEEKER.

The bird Tornado arrived at Montclair the same day at seven minutes past two o'clock, P. M., making over 196 miles an hour. Typhoon arrived the same day at at fifty-four minutes past three o'clock, P. M., and fell dead on his arrival, but he brought the note in the unprecedented time of 202 miles an hour.

Paper Clothing.

In China and Japan paper clothing has long been worn by the inhabitants, and so cheaply can it be produced that a serviceable paper coat costs only ten cents, while a whole suit of the same material is limited to twenty-five cents. Heretofore, paper has been worked up among civilized nations into collars, cuffs, frills, and similar minor articles; but, by a recent English invention, a really serviceable paper fabric has been prepared, from which table cloths, napkins, handkerchiefs, pantaloons, curtains, shirts, petticoats, and other articles of dress, together with imitation blankets and bed furniture, lace and fringe, imitation leather, etc., can be made very cheaply. The substances used in preparing this fabric are both vegetable and animal, and comprise a mixture of wool, silk, flax, jute, hemp and cotton. Reduced to a fine pulp and bleached, and then felted by means of machinery, the material thus obtained produces a fabric of wonderful flexibility and strength, which can be sewed together, and with as strong a seam and as well as any cloth. The articles made from this mixture are said not only to be very serviceable, but to resemble cloth, linen, or cotton, as to defy the closest scrutiny.

A Boy Suicide.

The Lawrence (Kansas) Journal of the 7th instant has the following: "One of the most shocking tragedies we have ever been called upon to record occurred in our city last evening about eight o'clock, resulting in the instant death, by his own hand, of Henry Fricker, son of Mr. Geo. Fricker, agent of the Southwestern Stage Company and omnibus line in this city. Young Fricker, who was sixteen years of age, has been engaged for some time with his father in attending to the omnibus line, collecting fares, attending to matters in the office, etc. The boy has been somewhat unsteady at times and had caused his father considerable solicitude. Yesterday he was at fault again, and as the two were proceeding homeward, about eight o'clock in the evening, the father was kindly remonstrating with him, when in a moment of apparent frenzy, the lad suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket, placed it against the right side of his throat, opposite to the jugular vein, and fired. He fell flat on his back across the sidewalk and exsired within three minutes, without uttering a word. The terrible affair was at once noised abroad on the streets, and cast a universal gloom over all who heard of it."

The Remains of Old Hannibal.

The largest and most vicious elephant ever exhibited in the United States, and well remembered by the patrons of Raymond & Warring's menagerie, in this city, was old Hannibal, familiarly known as the war elephant. The Bedford Inquirer, says: On Saturday last, the bones of Hannibal the big elephant who died and was buried near Centreville, this county, in May, 1865, were taken up and shipped to Chicago, by Mr. H. W. Boyd, Professor of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, there to be dressed up, put together and occupy not a little space in their museum. It required four large storeboxes and a sugar hogshead to contain the bones.

THE collection of poetry for children that Mr. John G. Whittier has been engaged on for some months, is to be published this week. It is called "Child Life," and is introduced by this little poem, which Mr. Whittier writes in place of dedication:

THE LITTLE PEOPLE.

A dreary place would be this earth,
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it;

No little forms, like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands on breast and brow,
To keep the thrilling love-nests tender.

The steamer souls would grow more stern,
Unfeeling nature more inhuman;
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than woman.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it.

Pretty good poetry, this, for an old bachelor.

A Curious Persecution—Attempt to Convince a Man of His Death.

The following story is told by the Knoxville Chronicle, and whether it is strictly true in all its details is a question on which a difference of opinion is likely to prevail. It is too good to be lost, at any rate:

"In Baltimore, a short time ago, the death of William P. Mooney was announced, and a day fixed for his funeral, to which his friends were invited. It seems that there were in the city two men named William P. Mooney, each of whom had many acquaintances. Now the friends of the living William got an idea he was dead; and so upon the day appointed for the funeral they repaired to the house named in the advertisement, for the purpose of shedding a regretful tear or two over the remains of their departed friend. The existing Mooney also took a notion to call around, partly to see his dead namesake and partly that he might ascertain how it felt to attend a funeral at which a William P. Mooney officiated in the capacity of a corpse. He arrived when the services were nearly ended, and stood out in the vestibule, waiting for them to conclude. When all was over, some of his own misguided friends started for the street. They were amazed and alarmed to perceive right in the doorway the figure of the man whom they supposed to be dead! One of the party thought it must be the apparition of Mooney; so he poked it with his umbrella to ascertain if it was real. This hurt Mr. Mooney, and made him so mad that he struck the prober of ghosts with his cane. Then another of the party said to him:

"'Why Mooney, what are you doing out here? A man ought to conduct himself better than this at his own funeral!'

"'Whose funeral?' said Mooney. 'It's none of mine.'

"'See here Mooney,' they all said, 'why don't you behave? You oughtn't to carry on so, after all the good things the minister said about you. It isn't right.'

"'Who are you talking about?' exclaimed William P.' indignantly. 'I am as lively as you are!

"'Mooney, this is wrong" urged the crowd; 'this is all wrong. You know you are dead; you know that your family is roosting around up-stairs there, crying and going on like mad. You ought to have more respect for their feelings than to be standing here fighting. Now just go back into your coffin and let the procession go quietly to the cemetery without any more fuss.'

"'Durn the procession!' ejaculated the incensed Mooney. 'I am no more dead than you are.'

"'Now, it's of no use arguing the point, William,' said his friends. 'The notice has been published in the papers; the undertaker has fixed you up comfortably in ice, crape has been tied at your door knob; the Board of Trade has passed resolutions of respect to your memory; they have bought a nice monument to keep you down and everything; so you must be dead. You can't go back to the Board of Trade, Mr. Mooney—now can you.'

"'It's a mistake,' said Mooney; 'it's all a mistake. Let me explain to you.'

"'Oh, there's no need of explanation,' said his friends; 'the corpse is not in order. The simple fact is that you are a dead man. Here's the weeping family; there's the hearse, the undertaker, the minister, and the mourners, and in the parlor stands the coffin. Now you have got to go in and be packed up in that coffin, whether you want to or not. Some people never know what is best for them, anyhow. We came here to have a funeral, and a funeral we are going to have, no matter if you don't like it. There's no use of saying you won't for you have got to, so come along.'

"Thereupon they seized Mooney and dragged him into the parlor. Those who witnessed the encounter say it was terrific. The report spread that the corpse was loose, and the undertaker and the pall bearers all joined in the fray, and the combat thickened until Mooney broke from his tormentors and darted into the kitchen, where the undertaker knocked him down with a flat-iron and pinned him to the floor with a poker through his vitals until assistance could be secured. The truth was developed then, and Mooney was carried carefully to the hospital in a push cart. When he gets well, he intends to search the directory and ascertain if another man named Mooney lives in Baltimore. If there is such a being, William P., he proposes to ask the legislature to furnish him with a Chinese name in eighteen syllables, and warranted to be not like any other in the whole realm of nature.

Wanted to Go Home.

One of Joe's latest jokes was played off upon a stranger who came into the city by the Jackson train during the recent yellow fever scare. The cars had emptied out their cargo of passengers, and one greenish, country-looking chap stood apart from the crowd with carpet-bag in hand, evidently at a loss as to what he should do with himself. He had not stood long before Joe "went for him." "Five feet nine high; two feet eleven across the breast; eighteen inches through," said Joe, looking the new arrival in the face, not cracking a smile, and drawing from his pocket a tape-line with which he was about to verify his estimated measurement. "What do you mean, sir?" eagerly inquired the stranger. "Why, it's all right!" said Joe putting the tape-line back in his pocket; "you measure five feet nine by two feet eleven by eighteen. It'll be ready for you by nine o'clock in the morning." "What have you to do with my measurement, sir? What is to be ready by 9 o'clock in the morning, sir? What are you driving at, sir?" inquired the countryman, excitedly and angrily. "Why, you see," said Joe, "I'm the city undertaker, and the yellow fever is killing the strangers off so rapidly that I have to get their measures as they come into the city. If I didn't, you see, sir, the dead bodies would accumulate on my hands." At this an unusual pallor came over the features of the countryman; his whole body was in a quiver, and turning to the baggage-master, he said: "Look here, mister! Check my baggage back up the road. I goes home by the next train."—N. O. Picayune.

VARIETIES.

CHICAGO DIALOGUE—Well, Jim, are you burnt out?" Jim—"Not I; I don't drink."

NEW YORK belles are now said to select their dresses to match the color of their poodles.

THREE hundred dollars in gold coin was used in gilding the ball on the dome of the California Capital.

A CONTEMPORERY, in puffing a certain soap says it is the "best ever made for a dirty man's face. We have tried it, and therefore we ought to know."

THE African citizens of Louisville fled before the apparation of a gentleman disguised in strange costume for a masquerade. They thought "him was a Ku-Klux, sure."

AT the Columbus Ga., a fair stocking was exhibited, darned so perfectly that the judges pronounced it not darned at all. The "darnist" is highly complimented by the local papers.

A SAN FRANCISCO newspaper for one of the head lines of its account of the Wisconsin fires, has the following: "Not enough wood left in the towns to make coffins for the dead."

THERE is weeping among the pretty maidens of Quebec at the prospective departure of a battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles, the only detachment af Her Majesty's regulars in that famous city.

A XVESS of Louisville, who went into a drug store and took a vigorous whiff of hartshorn, thinking it was some sweet perfume, is still confident that there was a conspiracy to "pison" her.

AN Illinois burglar slid down a chimney to get into a store, but as the fire place had been walled up he did not get out until the occupants helped him.

AN enterprising Detroit man is taking orders for the delivery of buckwheat cakes to families for breakfast. The cakes are to be furnished cheaper than they can be manufactured at home.

"MY dear," said a young lady to her country cousin, "when you've been a little longer in London you won't be so green." "Better green than withered?" was the retort.

"GRAMMAR class stand up and recite. Tom, parse girls." Girls is a particular noun of the lovely gender, lively person, and double number, kissing mood, in the immediate tense, and in the expectation case to matrimony, according to general rule."

AN exchange tells that at "twenty years of age, Leland Stanford arrived in California with only one shirt to his back. Since then, by close attention to business, he has accumulated over ten millions." What the deuce can a man want with ten million shirts?

A TABLE just printed of the daily wages paid in this country for mechanicle labor shows that for nearly all kinds of handicraft work the average rates of wages is higher in New England States than in the Middle, the Westeen or Southern States.

AN old bachelor says he would not object to boarding houses if there was no piano there; but he says the practice of practising for seven hours out of twelve on a piano, where the walls are scarcely thicker than a sheet of note paper, is more than human nature can endure.

"INDIAN Joe," a Piute medicine man well known among the whites, was stoned to death by his tribe, having failed to restore to health two sick Indians. The practice of medicine among Indians evidently has its unpleasant features.

ONE Gen. Davidson has been arrested in Portland, Oregon, for perjury, in swearing that "Wrestling Joe" is not his father. How they prove the perjury is a matter of doubt. It is a wise child that knows his own father, but it requires a wise prosecuting lawyer to know who isn't.

THE marvels of California are like the Arabian tales, verging on the fabulous. A blue gum tree, which measures eleven feet in height and girths nine inches, is its last sensation. Near it is a tomato stalk, ten feet high, from which over two bushels of tomatoes have already been gathered, nice, juicy and tender. Alladin's lamp and the kindred wonders are nowhere.

TWIN brothers have just been sent to the deaf and dumb Asylum, Peabody, Mass. They are twenty-one years of age, and have lived in a partially wild state, having never had the gift of speech, although they are able to understand each other. They are experts at hunting and fishing, but had become so troublesome to the neighbors by their vagrant habits that it was thought best to remove them to an asylum.

AN English gentleman has inserted the following quaint advertisement in a provincial paper: Mr. H. R. Willis presents his compliments to those gentlemen whose love of fruit is greater than their respect for the Eighth commandment, and begs to inform them that the apples remaining upon his trees have been treated with carbolic acid in solution. Carbolic acid is a powerful mineral poison.

"FANNY, don't you think Mr. Bond is a handsome man?" "Oh, no, I can't endure him. He is homely enough." "Well, he's fortunate, at all events. An old aunt has just died, and left him £50,000." "indeed, is it true? Well, now I come to reccollect, there a certain noble air about him, and he has a fine eye—that can't be denied."

AN applicant for the position of domestic in a Danbury family, was asked if she understood how to use kerosene. Her reply exceeded the most sanguine expectations: "Use it, is it?" she exclaimed in a tone of reproachful explanation, "give me a can of karyosane and I'd never ask for the lift of a shavin." She was not engaged.

FACETIÆ.

[From Judy.]

—How to get a long well—Dig it deep.

—Labor in vain—Working in a coal-mine.

"Half-and-half measures"—Pewter pots.

—Are auctioneers naturally a forbidden class of men?

—Is a pawnbroker a man of principal? —Yes; it is his interest to be so.

—Is a duellist a paradox because his first consideration is for his second?

—Why is a pedestrian like new milk?—Because it strengthens the calves.

—Why is a pig like a miser?—Because he is no good until he is dead.

—Does a cow's tail resemble a swan's breast?—Yes, for they both grow down.

—"That is unremitting attention." the student said, when his father forgot his usual allowance.

—Mummies do not look as though they were in a hurry, yet it is certain that at first they must have been preserved for time.

—Why are cashmere shawls like people who are totally dead?—Because you cannot make them here.

—It does not prove that a pawnbroker is of an inquisitive turn of mind because it wants to know the name and address of everybody.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1871.

THE carpet-baggers of the South Carolina increased the State debt $21,541,356 in sixteen days. GRANT proposes to pin that sort of a government upon the people with bayonets.

IT cost twenty-nine million dollars to pay the premium on $240,000,000 in bonds. At the same rate it will cost two hundred and forty-five millions in premiums to pay the remaining $2,000,000,000 of the public debt.

VOORHEES, of Indiana, is quoted as saying that Col. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, would not do for a President because he was Assistant Secretary of War under STANTON, and that he is a Radical. The only trouble about this is, that he never was Assistant Secretary under STANTON, and is now, and always was a Democrat. We are not so insane up here in Pennsylvania as you imagine, DANIEL.

THERE is a strong cry for martial law coming up from Georgia. The necessity for it will be fully appreciated when we say that it comes exclusively from the BULLOCK gang of plunderers. If they can get the civil courts closed they will feel perfectly safe. No doubt GRANT and AKERMAN will soothe their perturbed souls by declaring martial law as soon as prosecutions are commenced against them.

WHILST JOAQUIN MILLER was receiving ovations his wife and children in Oregon were crying for bread. The letter of his wife recently published in the *Oregonian* reveals a tale of misery which if true, should banish, the poet, whose brain was so "refined and delicately organized that it revolted against the coarse and practical duties of providing for his family" from decent society.

THE *Gazette* complains because the *Tribune* generally takes that side of the argument which is against President GRANT. It no doubt astonishes the "oldest" to find one of its own party papers that is not only not willing but not anxious to swallow GRANT, boots, sword and spurs. Now if GRANT was to set up the same claim as that was set up by DARIUS in the formula of prayers, the *Gazette* would swear that he was right, and should be obeyed,

TOM MURPHY has resigned as Collector of the Port of New York, and his right bower, Mr. C. A. ARTHUR has been appointed in his place. The only question now is, will GRANT return MURPHY a portion of his gift or will he give him another situation? That he should do one or the other is quite clear. But perhaps MURPHY has already made enough out of the office to reimburse himself for his outlay, inasmuch as he is a sharp financier.

IT would be quite an improvement upon the rogues gallery to photograph the following Radical Governors and ex-governors, viz: HOLDEN, of North Carolina; BULLOCK, of Georgia; BUTLER, of Nebraska; SCOTT, of South Carolina; AUSTIN, of Minnesota; and DAVIS, of Texas. They ought to be preserved in some way for the edification of coming generations. A man who could steal $50,000,000 like BULLOCK, or $30,000,000 like SCOTT, and still retain the confidence of the leaders of his party, ought not to be consigned to oblivion. He deserves a monument of brass, and GRANT himself ought to deliver the oration at the dedication. All that he need say would be this: "Behold the thief of the period."

APROPOS to the statement that the Democracy have a slim chance in the Presidential election it is well enough to remember that in 1837, the Democrats carried nearly all the States, and at the Presidential election in 1840 the Whigs elected General HARRISON, by an immense majority. In 1843 the Democrats sustained defeat in most of the States, and in 1844 they elected JAMES K. POLK. In 1847, the elections were exceedingly favorable for the Democracy, and in in 1848, the Whigs elected TAYLOR In 1851, nearly all the elections were Whig and in 1852 PIERCE was elected President by the Democrats. In 1855, the Republicans carried nearly all the Northern States, but in 1856, BUCHANAN was nearly unanimously elected. In 1859 the Democracy was successful everywhere and in 1860 LINCOLN was elected. The rule in 1872 will be sure to work.

HOW GROSS WAS CHEATED.

Deserted at the last moment by the very men in whom he trusted, cheated and dechieved, Gross stood no chance at the polls, and in less than half an hour from the time of opening, three o'clock, it was evident to the most causal observer how the election was going. The Morgan men had everything their own way. They filled the election Boards, swarmed around the windows, ran wagons for the conveyance of "Repeaters" from ward to ward, and resorted to various other discreditable practices to carry their point.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Was this also one of MORGAN'S sells, or has he bought you?

THE ELEMENT OF SUCCESS.

The New York *World* in discussing the question of success in the coming Presidential campaign says that "at least three-fifths of the voting citizens of the United States deprecate and would gladly prevent the re-election of President GRANT. These opponents of his administration consist of the whole Democratic party and fully one-fifth of the Republican party. The only difficulty is to combine these into one solid phalanx. The defeat of GRANT and, the deliverance of the country from another four years of imbecile and disgraceful administration, depend upon the possibility of perfecting a cordial union among his opponents." This certainly puts the question in a very tangible shape. The question is now how shall the this three-fifths opposition unite, and upon whom shall they unite? Is there any more feasible plan than to present the name of some Democrat, who combines all the elements of popularity requisite to unite and hold together this opposition to President GRANT?

Where the preferences of three individuals are to be consulted, shall the preferences of two be ignored wholly and those of one be absolutely accepted? We think not—such a proceeding is not at all natural. Consequently, we think that the best man on whom it is possible to unite, is one whose political record is such that there is no doubt of his antagonism to the policy of GRANT, while at the some time he has not been so closely identified with partisan struggles that he will prevent the disaffected Republicans—or rather the conservative voters of the North from rallying to his support. Such a man is to be found in the person of Colonel SCOTT. Since his name was suggested, no one in Pennsylvania has disputed the fact that he would carry the State, by a triumphant majority in the event of his receiving the nomination.

This he would do by combining the conservatives of the State into a fixed and available opposition to President GRANT. The same requisites that are necessary to combine the disaffected element of the Radical party in this State will unite it in every section of the country. The conservative Republicans who oppose GRANT'S policy, stand no more in need of a reform in the administration of public affairs than do the Democracy. The advantages would fall on all alike and be shared equally by all, as are the burdens at the present time. Is there any reason, therefore, why one-fifth of the voters of the Union should dictate to two-fifths, when all of them have a common interest in a change of government?

We think that our view of the case is entirely reasonable. In Pennsylvania, upon whose vote depends a change or a continuance of the present policyof administration, has been presented the name of a gentleman who represents the views of the three-fifths who are in opposition to GRANT'S administration. He possesses all the personal and political requisites necessary to unite that opposition in a "solid phalanx."

Now suppose, as suggested by our correspondent in Nebraska City, in his letter published this morning, that Mr. SCOTT were nominated for President and Mr. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri were nominated for Vice President, is there any reason why such a national ticket would not combine the entire opposition to GRANT, secure their triumphant election and work a complete change in the public administration? But whether Mr. BROWN or some other gentleman be placed upon the ticket, the opposition to the Radical leaders would be crystalized and the much desired change would ensue. The *World* closes its article by saying:

> Such a movement as we propose affords the best promise of *enlisting the German vote in opposition to General Grant.* The majority of our German citizens, both in the East and the West, favor purity of administration and universal amnesty. Among the most zealous and determined foes of Tammany were the German voters of this city; and the great amnesty triumph in Missouri last year was chiefly owing to their co-operation under the lead of Senator Schurz. This eloquent and gifted statesman justly despises General Grant; and in such a combined opposition as is proposed he would be a host. His vigorous sense and persuasive tongue would aid the reform movement to captivate and carry the whole body of German voters in the United States, in opposition to such a nepotism, venal gift taker, and corrupter of the public morals as President Grant.

All this is very true and to the point, so far as it goes, but talking alone will not do. There is work required. It is the manifest duty of the three-fifths of our voting population who desire a change in the administration, to agree upon some of their number, who is the choice of this three-fifths and elect him President. That man in our estimation is Colonel SCOTT. Let the entire Democratic and conservative press calmly discuss the matter and agree upon the man whom the majority may prefer. In this way and no other can the anti-Radical element be consolidated into an effective union. We cannot remain passive.

Life means action. Inertia indicates either death or a state but little better. Therefore, we cannot afford to stand still. Providence is not in the habit of helping those who decline to h lp themselves. The demagogues who control the policy of the administration only laugh at the proposition that the opposition to GRANT remain inactive. If we are entitled to a change of government and a change of rulers, we ought to work for such an end. It will never come to us if we fold our arms and sigh over our miserable condition.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Now that the elections of 1871 are over, making slates for the Presidental election has become a journalistic pastime. From the style in which the Radical newspapers chuckle and clutter about the result of the fall elections, one would suppose that they had "a sure thing" on the election of President GRANT. But giving them all that the most sanguing among them claim, and how does the matter stand? The elections of 1871 demonstrate that the Democrats will carry the following State in the Presidential campaign, that party having carried them at the last election:

STATES AND ELECTORAL VOTES.

Alabama	8
Arkansas	5
Delaware	3
Florida	3
Georgia	9
Kentucky	11
Maryland	8
Missouri	11
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	7
North Carolina	9
Oregon	3
Tennessee	10
Texas	6
Virginia	10
West Virginia	5
Indiana	13
Total	128

The following States have been carried by the Radical party within the last year:

STATES AND ELECTORAL VOTES.

California	5
Connecticut	6
Illinois	16
Iowa	8
Kansas	3
Louisiana	7
Maine	7
Massachusetts	12
Michigan	8
Minnesota	4
Mississippi	7
Nebraska	3
New York	33
Ohio	21
Pennsylvania	26
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	6
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	8
Total	192

It will be seen that the total electoral vote is 320 and that a majority of the electoral colleges is 161. The Democracy go into the campaign with almost a majority. But suppose that it is claimed that certain of the States in the first table, cannot be relied upon as going Democratic, there are also certain of these in the second that cannot be relied on as going for the Radical candidate.

The following table shows the States classified as certainly Democratic, certainly Radical, and doubtful, as indicated by the result of the late State elections.

	Dem.	Rad.	Doubt
Alabama	8		
Arkansas	5		
Delaware	3		
California			5
Connecticut			6
Florida	3		
Georgia	9		
Illinois		16	
Iowa		8	
Indiana	13		
Kansas		3	
Kentucky	11		
Wisconsin		8	
Louisiana			7
Massachusetts		12	
Maryland	7		
Michigan		8	
Minnesota		4	
Missouri	11		
Mississippi			7
Nevada	3		
Nebraska		3	
New Hampshire			5
New Jersey	7		
New York			33
North Carolina	9		
Ohio		21	
Vermont		5	
Oregon	3		
Maine		7	
Pennsylvania		26	
Tennessee	10		
Rhode Island		4	
Texas	6		
South Carolina		6	
West Virginia	5		
Virginia	10		
	122	131	67

It will be seen that we have put the State of Pennsylvania among the Radical States, but we by no means admit that it will go for GRANT. With Col. SCOTT as the Democratic candidate it will go against GRANT by an overwhelming majority thus taking twenty-six votes from the Radical and adding it to the Democratic column, making it stand one hundred and forty-nine Democratic to one hundred and five Radical. Louisiana was carried for SEYMOUR and will go for the Democratic candidate, as will also California. This will give the Democratic candidate one hundred and sixty-four votes, enough to elect even conceding that the States of Connecticut, Mississippi, New Hampshire and New York go for GRANT. But all the States in the "doubtful" column, along with Pennsylvania, are more likely to go Democratic than Radical with the probable exception of New Hampshire. With such a devision, the vote would stand; Democratic two hundred and nine; Radical one hundred and eleven.

In the language of our cotemporary, the *Enquirer*, it is only necessary to examine this matter to see how hollow and baseless are all the vauntings of the Republicans in regard to their chances of sweeping the country for GRANT in 1872. Nearly one-half of the States and one-half of the electoral votes are against them from the start, if we only make a judicious and sensible nomination. With that we will win. We defy any one to have a contrary opinion who will take a glance at the footings of the elections this year. The latter have been extraordinarily favorable for the Republicans—more favorable than they will be again with such a man as GRANT to head the Republican ticket. It is probable the election may be held under a new apportionment, but it will affect one party as much as the other.

The above tables and a careful analysis of the votes of the different States will show the necessity of making a nomination that will insure a Democratic success in the State of Pennsylvania. This State cannot be left out of the calculation. We need not reiterate that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT'S nomination will place the question as to the State of Pennsylvania beyond all question.

WHY WE SPEAK.

The last place to look for disinterested advice for the Democratic party, is from Radical journals, although it is copiously tendered and perseveringly intruded. The New York *Herald* is one of the most liberal journals in the country, in the way of advice and patronizing airs. It is always clear as to the mistakes made by the Democracy, always oracular as the way out of the wilderness. It says, there are three plans now proposed. One, the Missouri passiveism, which gives to the minority of the Republican organization, the right to dominate the situation. Another to nominate THOMAS A. SCOTT, a Democrat, but who can attract sufficient of the Republican element to defeat GRANT, and the other, to dissolve the Democratic party and reform under a new name, with new leaders. The latter plan is the favorite with the majority of Radical papers throughout the country, as it would certainly insure the re-election of GRANT. There is nothing more certain than that the Democratic party pure and straight, will assemble in national convention in the year of our Lord 1872, and nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Who they may be we cannot tell, or what the platform may contain it is impossible to say. Who the candidate for President ought to be, is in order, and we have not hesitated to declare his name, and the reasons why his selection, would, in our opinion, return the Government to the hands of the Democratic party.

He will stand upon whatever platform the representatives of the great Democratic organization may deem best for the interests of the country. He will not hesitate to announce in his clearest tones, his devotion to those great principles which animated the framers of the Constitution. Nothing less will satisfy the Democratic heart, nothing less should. But his is also a name, that will, in Pennsylvania insure a sufficient support from the conservative Republican element to give him an overwhelming majority. It is to this we invite the attention of our brethren in the other States.

We do not say that Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT is the only man who can carry Pennsylvania, but we do say, he is the man of all others most certain to do it. Of this we pretend to some knowledge based upon no inconsiderable observation of political events in this State, during the past quarter of a century. We do it, however, with the greatest respect to the opinions of older and more experienced members of the party. Whether from old or young, we hope we shall not forget the deference due to any man, who differs from us, who is equally animated by a sincere desire to rescue the government from the hands of these who are ruling only to ruin.

PROVINCIALISM.

Professor SCHELE DE VERE, a Magazine writer of some reputation, is just now amusing himself with the origin of certain popular words and phrases employed in the common parlance of this country. Some of his explanations are just as interesting as if they were authentic—but the authenticity of many of them is called in question. This is true of those words or sentences which are derived from our vernacular. When he comes to translate the language of the Indian tribes, there is still more uncertainty. For instance, he says "Chicago" means "playful waters" in the Indian tongue. And we cannot contradict him, for we know no Indian language whatever—not even the "Winnebago"—so well understood by Senator CAMERON.

But there is another interpretation of the name of "Chicago." It used to be said to mean a "skunk hole," "or" the "place of a skunk." We have this on the authority of an old gentleman who played "euchre" in the West pretty often, some twenty-five years ago. He says that when a game would be won without the defeated party having made one point, the winners would claim to have "Chicagoed" their opponent. This was the gentle way of telling them they were "skunked." And now, having contributed this much to Indian lore, we desist from further remarks on SCHELE DE VERE.

—MEM—We never saw any allusion to this Indian or "euchre" phrase in any Chicago newspaper—although we suppose they some times play cards in Chicago—or did before the fire.

ONLY SHORT $600,000.

A meeting of the creditors of CHARLES YERKES, Jr., & Co. was held on Saturday, in Philadelphia. YERKES made a statement of his financial condition, showing his assets to be $250,000, and his liabilities to be $850,000. He submitted a proposition to pay his creditors, exclusive of the city of Philadelphia, thirty per cent. of his debts in cash giving notes at one, two, and three years for the remainder. These terms were accepted.

THE BRAIN CENTRE.

By a vote of over three-fourths of the stock of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, on Saturday, the assent of the last of the United Companies of New Jersey was secured to the great lease by Pennsylvania. This completes all the preliminary conditions. It has been a hard struggle to achieve this consolidation, but success has crowned it, and Philadelphia has again proved that she is the real brain-centre of the railway system of the United States.—*Vineland Weekly.*

It may be that Philadelphia is the brain centre of the railway system of the United States, but if so, T. A. SCOTT is the brain centre of Philadelphia.

WAS IT A SELL?

How very convenient it is for the the leaders of the Ring to plead innocent intentions, and the irrepressible desire to get off a joke, when they are found out and exposed.

Two weeks ago THE POST fully exposed the scheme then under consideration by BEN MORGAN and the Ring, to have the city election held at City Hall, thereby insuring MORGAN'S election by a systematic control of the votes. Had it not been for our prompt exposition of this scheme, it would no doubt have been accomplished.

The first knowledge that we had of this thing being in contemplation was from the lips of a prominent Republican. At first we were astonished at his statement, and could hardly credit him. He was however fully conversant with the whole scheme, and how the thing was to be accomplished. He it was that informed us that Mr. MORGAN and his colaborers had hunted up the act of July 2, 1839, which provides as follows:

> It shall be lawful for the Governor of the Commonwealth, on the representation of the Board of Health, or of the municipal authority of any city, borough, town or incorporated district in this commonwealth, that from the prevalence of any malignant or contagious disease, in such city, borough, town or district, the lives of the electors may be in danger by attending the place fixed by law for holding election within the same. To direct the Sheriff of the proper county to give notice that the *election for such city, borough, town or district will be held at such places within the limits or in the neighborhood of the same*, as he, the Governor, may judge most safe and convenient, and it shall be the duty of such Sheriff to give public notice of such place, in the manner herein before required, at least seven days before the day of the election under the same penalty as is hereinafter provided.

More than two weeks ago we published the above, with the statement that the Ring was endeavoring to have the election held at City Hall under it. There was not one word of response from the Radical press of this city. Five days after the appearance of the above in these columns, Mr. MORGAN boastingly declared—a fact which he *dare not* deny—that the order for the election in accordance with the above scheme would *certainly* be issued in a few days. After this there certainly could be no doubt that our first informant—himself a good Republican— was in every way correct, and upon this undisputed and unimpeachable evidence, we made the direct charge, which charge Mr. MORGAN and the Ring have not and *dare not* deny.

For a week there was no response from the Ring organs. Then on Monday last the *Dispatch* tried to make light of the matter by saying that Mr. MORGAN had "sold" THE POST. But was it necessary for Mr. MORGAN and the Ring to employ astute lawyers to hunt up a legal loop-hole to let him into the Mayoralty, with whom they advised about having the election ordered at City Hall, and for which they arranged a full and circumstantial programme? All this was done, as Mr. MORGAN and the Ring supposed, without the knowledge of THE POST, and when Mr. MORGAN boasted that the whole matter was arranged, it was not for the purpose of selling any one, but because he had evidently been informed by the legal advisers of the Ring that there was no doubt about the order being procured for closing the twenty-six polling places in the city, and having the entire vote cast at one place.

On yesterday the *Commercial* and *Gazette* were both moved by the same spirit of discovery; viz: that the act of 1839 did not apply to municipal elections. We give the law above, and the lines that we have put in italics show very plainly that it *does* apply *particularly* to municipal elections. But how did both these journals discover this fact at the same moment? And how does it come that they were two weeks in making any discovery at all? Did the legal adviser of the Ring call on them and post them as to what construction to put upon the law?

It looks very much that way. We have very good reasons for knowing that the Ring first decided that the organs were not to say a word about the matter and thus keep the public in ignorance of what was going on. They calculated that to deny it would provoke inquiry. But after it could no longer be denied, and after the scheme had been totally spoiled by our exposition of it, this new version of the law is put forward to soothe an indignant people. The excuse set up now is that under the law there was no chance to have the election held at City Hall. This, of course, admits that the law had been hunted up and canvassed for the purpose of controlling the city election, as there could have been no other reason for unearthing it. But if this was not proof enough we have still stronger. On Monday we published the following:

> *We challenge* MR. MORGAN *to say that our charge was not made upon the authority of his own language.*
>
> *We challenge the* "Commercial" *and the* "Gazette" *to make the same denial in his behalf and by his authority.*

Not one word is said in answer to these charges. Neither of these journals *dare* publish them and answer them. It is too thin to try to make it appear that MORGAN was trying to sell some one. It will not do to offer false explanations of a law that the Ring expected to use to an advantage.

A GENTLEMAN in Brookville, Pa., in renewing his subscription to THE POST says: "Keep on with your SCOTT movement. You have struck the key-note of victory."

AND MURPHY WENT AWAY.

If there was any fact well established in the public mind, it was that Collector MURPHY of New York, was a partner in the Tammany steal, and others on his own account; and that he owed his place to the fact that he was liberal in gifts to GRANT. The public demanded his retirement but GRANT don't bother about public opinion, he lets it slide. But MURPHY saw at last, he must let go, so he writes or has his lawyer to write for him a letter of resignation full of protestations and beautiful sentiments. It is answered in kind by the President, who has a man on hand for that sort of work, stating he always had confidence in MURPHY and always would have, but accepted his resignation and immediately appointed CHESTER A. ARTHUR Collector of the Port of New York. Everybody asks who is he? "Where did he come from and who does he belong to?" It is answered by MURPHY himself, who says he is his friend, and appointed at his instance. Just so. Boss TWEED offers to resign everything if his friends are assured the appointment, but it looks as in MURPHY'S case as if a change of names would not insure a change in the division of the swag. The President would not give a moment to Senators FENTON or CONKLING, or to the GREELEY'S and other lights of the party, to interfere, but rushed to the assistance of his friend MURPHY, and appointing to the best office within his gift, a man whose name is utterly unknown to any but the Ring. The Radical press ready to tody to GRANT will of course endorse the appointment and declare it the very best that could be made, and that Mr. ARTHUR is an excellent business man and will make himself very useful during the coming campaign in New York. MURPHY will now have an opportunity to devote his entire attention to speculating in gold, possessing as he does the confidence to an unusual degree of the administration, which is a great matter in these things and thus be enabled to enjoy with greater splendor during the summer months his "cottage by the sea" close by the GRANT chateau, a present from the humble and resigned Collector of the Port of New York.

THE Philadelphia journals complain of the financial condition of the city with more reason than usual this year, as appears from the report of the Comptroller. The debt of the city is a little more than fifty millions of dollars, and the actual and estimated outlay of the coming year is about sixteen millions, besides the usual allowance for the deficiencies, which is about as certain as the tax itself. Eleven millions of dollars must be raised by direct taxes. The city debt has been gradually increasing for several years, and at present there is no sign of a change. The expenses of the police departments and the defalcation in the treasury department cause much apprehension among the taxpayers. The system of assessment is also unsatisfactory and apparently unfair. While the real estate of the city is valued at five hundred millions of dollars, the personal estate is valued at less than nine millions. It appears, therefore, that when the poor mechanics who own small houses pay heavy taxes, many of the rich merchants pay very small taxes, and the newspapers call loudly for a change in the assessments. The Radicals have had control of affairs in that city during the past ten years and the people have them to thank for the extra tax assessments.

THE efforts of the London *Times* in behalf of GRANT'S renomination and reelection are thus alluded to by a cotemporary:

> This may do very well for John Bull; but the people of the United States are not to take their cue from England in selecting a President. Indeed, it is a historical fact that the candidate whom the London *Times* and its aristocratic patrons have favored for the Presidency, has always proved to be the very person whom the voters of this country have refused to elect to that office.
>
> Gen. Grant has done quite enough for England in the Washington Treaty, and especially in that part of it which endorses an immense and indeterminate amount of British claims against the United States Government as free from all taint of rebelion and war, although the destruction of property by our troops in the South, on which they are based, occured long before the war ended. This is quite as great a service as any one American ought to render to John Bull; and the British should be content with it, without trying to reelect their benefactor.

FROM the reports of the proceedings in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania concerning the contested election for State Senator in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, it appears that the most unblushing bribery and corruption were resorted to, to secure the election of JAS. M. WEAKLEY, the GRANT officeholders' candidate. WEAKLEY, who is editor of the Carlisle *Herald*, received a large sum of money to be used in securing his election, The sum of $26 was paid for the votes of thirteen soldiers stationed at the Carlisle barracks. WEAKLEY'S business partner openly stated that he had bought eleven votes for $20, and other votes at different prices. It does not appear that the United States soldiers who sold their votes at a little less than a dollar apiece have incurred the displeasure of their superiors.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FRED GRANT who is off on a trip on board the steamer Wabash at the expense of the government is now known as "His Royal Highness, the genial and jolly Prince FRED of the White House."

HOW quietly FRED DOUGLAS was laid out in the cold as a candidate for the Assembly from Rochester by his Radical followers. Call ye this backing your friends

FROM THE WEST.

What a Former Resident of this State has to Say in Regard to the Nomination of Col. T. A. Scott.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., Nov. 16, 1871.

To the Editor of The Post:

For many years prior to my removal to this State I received THE DAILY POST, and without intending to flatter, permit me to say that its superior worth and influence were appreciated and acknowledged by every intelligent Democrat in the good old "Keystone," my native State. This being my estimate of your paper, it is scarcely necessary to state that I was highly gratified to learn that it had inaugurated a movement in favor of Thomas A. Scott for the next President of the United States.

Ever since the late October elections I have thought that Col. Scott is the only man who can defeat the present occupant of the White House. That opinion has been confirmed during a recent trip through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

In the first named, although many of the Democracy would like to see their able Senator—Judge Thurman—placed in nomination, yet, with characteristic gallantry they are willing to surrender their favorite and accept any one who appears to possess sufficient strength to redeem our ation from misrule and oppression. I eel warranted in saying that Col. Scott ould be entirely acceptable to the "Buckye" Democrats.

Many of the leading Democrats of Indiana have thought that their favorite, Hon. hos. A. Hendricks, should be made the tandard bearer in the next national const, but now, since the name of Colonel cott has been presented, deem him the trongest and announce themselves in fa or of Pennsylvania's *Thomas A.*

Since the destruction of their great meopolis, the Democrats of Illinois have not een figuring on the Presidential slate. I nversed with a number in different parts f the State, who said that they had no me candidate, and believed in a contest etween Useless Grant and Useful Scott, at the latter would have a fair chance of arrying the State. This would, probably, pend upon the retention of Washburne the Parisian dancing school.

The views of a few of the leaders of our rty in Missouri—residents of St. Louis—ay be regarded as a fair expression of e sentiments of those of the State. That ing admitted, there can be no doubt but at the Democracy and Conservatives of at great State would hail with joyful outs the election of Col. Scott, for Presint, and their Governor Brown, for Vice es dent. As to the result of the election ere, no one need be told who has read e papers.

Who is Col. "Tom" Scott?

A man who has reached his present emence by his own great abilities and inmitable energy. He had no "friend at urt" to procure him an education at the pense of the government. Neither is the mere creature of luck. His brains re his capital, and they have raised m to his present enviable position—greatest railroad manager in the rld. As an evidence of his genne merit, it may be stated at station and wealth have not changed department in the least. He is the ne unassuming affable gentleman that was a quarter of a century ago. Of rse this is known to all Pennsylvanians, t we make the statement for the infortion of such of your readers, outside state, as do not know the man.

The contest is not between the Demots and Conservatives and the Radicals supremacy merely, but between real friends of a Republican governnt and its enemies. It is to be hoped t the next delegation from your State ll not fritter away their influence. Let e composed of men whose eyes cannot filled with anthracite dust.

OBSERVER.

THE PRESIDENCY.

[From the Butler (Pa.) Herald.]

t is not our business to dictate to the mocracy of this county what should be ir course of action in regard to the sidency in 1872. They are abundantly e to settle that question when they meet ounty convention to appoint delegates a State Convention. While this is the e, and we shall recognize their action as ding upon us, we cannot refrain from ing, that Col. Thomas A. Scott, whose ne has been mentioned by the Pittsgh POST and other papers in connection h the position, possesses executive lity which few men of his years in this ntry possess. He is the life soul of one of the most verful and well conducted railds in the world, and it has been by his cutive ability, prudent management personal integrity that the Pennsylnia Railroad has obtained that proud ition. It is unnecessary to refer to his ion as a railroad man during the rebel-. To him was entrusted the entire nagement of the various railroads and transportation of troops, as assistant retary of War, under Lincoln's admination, and history will ever point to t action as one worthy of commenda-n.

he Democratic party at the proper time l no doubt take such steps as to prove he world and Radical office holders in ticular, that it is not dead, but means forward movement; one which will bine elements of strength irresistable. o will be the standard bearer in such a troversy the future will tell.

Colonel T. A. Scott in Fayette County

udging from the many assurances we e received from Fayette county conning the mention of Colonel Scott in nection with the Presidency we almost clude that nowhere has the announcet given more general satisfaction. A tleman writing from Dunbar, Nov.), alludes to the *Genius of Liberty*, which omit as it can do no good, and give concluding portion of his communicas follows:

he best posted Democrats I have coned with, and I meet many such every , are unanimous in the opinion that the ination of Col. Scott is the winning l for the next Presidential contest. many and candid are the thanks wered on THE POST for striking the t chord and adhering to its position. hing but despondency marked the conation of Democrats and Conservatives il the name of Col. Scott was brought then despondency turned to hope and success is deemed certain with Scott r leader. "Don't give up the ship" is motto of all who love their country would see it rescued from the ravages adicalism. The slogan of Scott and tory in the next campaign will arouse masses from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Radicalism will be routed *horse, foot dragoon—In hoc signo vinces.* W. B.

HE building mania has broken out greater violence than ever in Oil . Many handsome edifices are now g erected.

A TALK WITH FRED GRANT.

Why the Brilliant Young Lieutenant Goes to Europe—His Ideas of His Duties—What He Gets a Month—Why He Wants to Go to Germany—Kind Expressions of His Cordial Feelings Toward "Sun" Reporters.

[From the New York Sun.]

A *Sun* reporter talked with Lieutenant Frederick Dent Grant on Thursday morning. He met him at the door of the Astor House barber shop. The Lieutenant's hair had been cut. His face had been cleanly shaved, and no beard was left beyond a little yellow mustache, well oiled.

"I thought you might give me some facts about your trip to England, Lieutenant," said the reporter as he was just going into the hotel office.

"I don't know that I have any facts to give, except that I am going with General Sherman," the young man answered, puffing his cigar. "You are a correspondent, ain't you?" he continued, with a funny drawl and a pause between every other word, which reminded the reporter strongly of the Lieutenant's father.

Reporter—Where are you going, Lieutenant?

Lieutenant Grant—We are going to the Madeira Islands. Then we are going to Cadiz, and then to Gibraltar, and then to Nice.

Reporter—When do you expect to leave?

Lieutenant Grant—We expect to leave this afternoon, at three o'clock.

Reporter (taking out his note book)—I want to take down the names of all the places you are going to (here a gentleman in the office winked at the Lieutenant); or are you busy now?

Lieutenant Grant—I am busy now; I'll be out in a minute.

The Lieutenant went into the office and returned in a few minutes.

Reporter—How long do you expect to remain away?

Lieutenant Grant—I have no idea. I have no time to talk to you while you're taking notes. I'll answer any questions.

The Reporter looked at the Lieutenant closely. Lieutenant Frederick Grant is a short, stout man, who looks very young, and not particularly bright. He resembles his father. The eyes are of a dull gray, and are inexpressive. The Lieutenant has a florid complexion. His face is long, and his features are irregular. He has a pug nose and very high cheek bones. When he speaks his eyes look as though they squinted. His dress was neat. He wore no vest. His shirt was white and spotless. Two large gold studs sat upon his bosom. He wore a fine uniform, and gave himself the airs of a young buck of fashion. He seemed to be pleased, and although quite courteous in his answers, his bearing was proud and almost royal.

PRINCE FRED'S IDEAS.

"You have time for a few minutes' conversation?" asked the *Sun* reporter.

Lieutenant Grant—Oh, yes, I'll have time for that length of time.

Reporter—Will you see all the principal places of Europe?

Lieutenant Grant (speaking with the drawl of Lord Dundreary)—We'll see all the principal places, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, every place in Europe.

Reporter—Indeed. Oh, then, you'll enjoy yourself.

Lieutenant Grant (with gusto)—You bet.

Reporter—Oh, then, you'll have a very nice time, probably?

Lieutenant Grant (in jolly tone)—I expect to.

Here the Lieutenant looked pleasantly at the reporter.

Reporter—I don't wish to intrude on you.

Lieutenant Grant—I'd tell you if you did.

Reporter—I beg your pardon?

Lieutenant Grant—I say I'd tell you soon enough if you did.

Reporter (gravely)—What will you have to do, Lieutenant, while you are in Europe?

Lieutenant Grant (puffing a cigar)—I don't know that I'll have anything to do, except that I am on General Sherman's staff, and to see what I can see.

Reporter—Then your trip is really a tour of observation; I believe that's what they call it in military language?

Lieutenant Grant—Yes, altogether.

Reporter—Will you go to Germany, too?

Lieutenant Grant—Yes, we'll go to Germany; I'll go all over.

Reporter—That's where I am from.

THE LIEUTENANT'S IDEA OF GERMANY.

Lieutenant Grant (looking at the reporter. Before this he had always looked straight ahead, as if he talking to some one walking in front of him)—Is it? There are lots of fine girls there, ain't there?

Reporter—Yes, there are.

Lieutenant Grant—Oh, yes, I'll enjoy myself. You really think they are pretty, do you.

Reporter—Oh, yes; there are some very pretty girls in Germany.

Lieutenant Grant—By G—d we're going there. Lots of fun there, is there?

Reporter—Yes, if a fellow knows the ropes.

Lieutenant Grant (curling his yellow mustache, and laughing good-naturedly)—Well, I know them.

Reporter—How long do you expect to be away?

Lieutenant Grant—I don't know. I'll go to the coast of Africa before I get through. I'll go all over Europe.

Reporter—Then it will take you a couple of years, won't it?

Lieutenant Grant (walking with the reporter in the hall)—No, we'll do it in six months. Here he turned to a tall, stout gentleman with long mustaches and chin whiskers, who stood at the writing table, in company with a cadet. "Halloo! how are you Colonel! How do you do?

The Colonel and the cadet shook hand with Lieutenant Grant, who was evidently greatly pleased.

The Colonel—Well, going to see the world?

Lieutenant Grant—Yes, I'm going to see the world. Will you have a cigar?

The Colonel—No, thank you; I have one.

WHY HE GOES TO EUROPE.

The Colonel pulled out one and began smoking. All the gentlemen but the *Sun* reporter were smoking. They sat down on the table, while the reporter at a nod from the Lieutenant dropped into an arm chair.

The Colonel—How have you enjoyed yourself in New York.

Lieutenant Grant—First-rate, first-rate. I wish you were going with me, Colonel.

The Colonel—I can't afford it, Fred.

The Cadet—I'd like to go very much, if I could.

The Colonel (laughing)—Well, I would go if I had the President for my father.

The Cadet (laughter)—Would you? So would I.

The Colonel (laughing)—Would you? we'd all like to go, Fred, by George we would.

Fred (evidently tickled very much)—Would you? You ought to have spoken to father about it. He'd see you through.

Another gentlemen here came up. He greeted the young blades cordially, and began talking with the Colonel. Lieutenant Grant took a chair beside the other cadet and they chatted merrily together. The reporter sat almost in front of them, whistling a tune.

Lieutenant Grant (with his feet on the table)—Well, you see all the technicalities had to be gone through. I had to be ordered on duty. It's all humbug, you know.

Cadet—Of course Fred. But now tell me, will you get along with your allowance?

Lieutenant Grant (adding up the figures)—$75—$85—$130—well, I have a hundred and thirty dollars, you know, and everything paid. I tell you we we'll be treated like Kings.

Cadet—Oh, I have no doubt you'll have a pleasant time.

Lieutenant Grant—Yes, I shall; much pleasanter than if I had gone alone and as a civilian, you know.

Cadet—Sherman knows a good many of the nobility, don't he?

Lieutenant Grant—Oh, yes; we'll have a nice time.

WANTS TO SEE A REPORTER.

The Lieutenant then related his experiences on his last pleasure trip down some bay, and told how his weight had gone up from 145 to 165 pounds.

Cadet—Oh, the trip will do you good, Fred. I wish I could go.

Lieutenant Grant—I wish you could. I'll have a jolly time. I expect to be presented at all the courts, you know, and that sort of thing.

Cadet—You'll make a sensation, Fred.

Lieutenant Grant (curling his moustache)—You think so?

They talked about other matters.

Cadet—Did you see how all the papers are down on you, Fred?

Lieutenant Grant (laughing)—Yes, I know they are.

Cadet—Yes, all the papers, the *World*, the *Tribune*, the *Sun*.

Lieutenant Grant (laughing)—Yes, I know the *Sun* is.

Cadet—They ought to have sent a reporter to you to interview you.

Lieutenant Grant (laughing very heartily)—I wish they had. I wish they had, (putting his feet down from the table and leaning over confidentially.) By G—d, wouldn't it be splendid if we could get hold of one of these reporters and give him a good licking.

[Note—The interviewer was the reporter who whaled Mr. Whalen. He measures six feet two in his stockings.]

Cadet (laughing very much)—I'd help you, I'm sure.

Lieutenant Grant—I'd give a box of best cigars if they had sent a *Sun* reporter to me. I'd have licked him, by G—d,)shaking his fist.) I'd have given him a good one.

The reporter began to whistle the grand aria of "Lucia di Lammermoor," third act.

"How's your father?" asked a stout colored gentleman, elegantly dressed, who seemed to be quite intimate with the young man, and acted as though he belonged to the President's household.

Fred—Very well, thank you.

Colored Gentleman—Going with you to Europe?

Fred (laughing, with his cigar in his mouth)—No, not yet. Got to attend to the election.

Here the conversation turned upon sea sickness and became uninteresting.

The *Sun* reporter, who was hungry, then went to his breakfast.

General Sherman, Lieutenant Frederick Grant, and their party, went on board the Wabash yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

Grant's Pet, Murphy, Resigns

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Chester A. Arthur was appointed this afternoon Collector at New York and vice Murphy resigned. Mr. Arthur who succeeds Collector Murphy, is the latter's friend. A good while since Murphy said that Arthur would be his successor when he retired.

Army Change.

The military department of the Platte has been re-established, and Gen. Ord is assigned to its command, with his headquarters at Omaha.

Murphy's Letter of Resignation.

The following is the correspondence between President Grant and Tom. Murphy, on the resignation of the latter as Collector of the port of New York:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, November 18, 1871.

To the President:

I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of New York, to take effect upon the appointment of my successor. You are aware that during the period I have held this important trust, and because I have held it, I have been subjected to persecutions, which, for persistent misrepresentation and unrelenting vindictiveness, has fortunately but few parallels in the history of political strife. Throughout this somewhat trying ordeal, I have been sustained, however, by the consciousness of my own rectitude and by the fact that during my official term, I have enjoyed uninterruptedly and still retain your confidence undiminished by the vituperation of my accusers.

For the manner in which the duties of office have been performed, I take pleasure in referring to the judgment of my official superior, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the figures of the record in the Treasury Department, which show how the revenue has been collected, and with what diminished per centage of cost. Unless your attention has been called to this record, I beg that you will refer to it. Groundless as the aspersions cast upon me are, and fully as they have been refuted before more than one tribunal, I am conscious that my continuance in office will be made the pretext and occasion for assaults, calculated to injure the Republican party, and rather than incur such hazard, I would relinquish my position, even had it been coveted, which you know it was not.

When appointed I believed I could render service by accepting the place. Now I believe I can render service by resigning it, and I gladly embrace the opportunity.

In severing my official relations with the government under these circumstances I may also properly refer to the gratifying result of the recent election in this State, which leaves the control of its affairs substantially in the hands of of that great party of progress and reform, of which you are the acknowledged head, a id for the success of which it will ever be my pride and duty to labor.

With high respect I am

Your Obedient Servant,

THOMAS MURPHY.

Grant Grateful to His Friend.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Thomas Murphy, Collector of Port of New York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th, tendering your resignation of the office of Collector of the port of New York, with reasons therefor, is received. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency, honesty and zeal with which you have administered the office so long as it has been trusted to your keeping. Your own peace of mind no doubt will be enhanced by leaving the office of Collector, but I doubt whether such a course will in any sense be a benefit to the public service. Under your administration the revenues from the New York custom house have been largely increased and the cost of collection in proportion to the amount collected has been greatly diminished. This is shown by the records of the treasury department.

You have had my confidence ever since you entered the office of Collector. You had that confidence before, or it would not have been tendered you. That confidence is still unshaken, and in accepting your resignation, I desire to give full assurance of this fact, whether you remain in or out of office. Time will convince a just public of your entire innocence of the charges that may be brought against you. With great resp ct.

Your Obedient Servant,

U. S. GRANT.

Murphy's Successor.

Shortly after the President wrote the above letter he appointed Chester A. Arthur as successor to Murphy. The commission of Arthur was during the morning prepared at the Treasury Department, and will without delay be forwarded to New York.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., of the 22d, says a band of about twenty disguised men passed through Richwood, in Randolph county, a few nights ago. They did no harm, save to frighten a few citizens, whom they called to their doors. They said they were in search of a man. Their costumes are said to have been frightful. It is supposed to have been a portion of a band which recently infested Stoddard county, Mo.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The Mary Powell, with fully six hundred persons on board including all the members of the Reception and Executive Committees of the Grand Duke, left her moorings at half-past eleven o'clock precisely, and steamed

Down the Bay.

in view of the Russian and United States fleets, all the vessels of which presented a magnificent appearance, being decked with the colors of all nations from stem to stern. The upper bay was filled with steamers and sailing vessels, and the booming of cannon, blowing of whistles dipping of colors gave the whole scene an animated appearance.

As the Mary Powell rounded the Battery she ran alongside of the United States frigate Congress and took on board Rear Admiral Rowan and staff and Captain Davenport of the Congress. As these officials left the frigate the band on board the Powell played

"Hail Columbia."

The Powell then steamed up alongside of the Svetlana and a boat was sent for Minister Catacazy and the Russian Consul General Bodisco and their secretaries who went on board the Svetlana to inform the Grand Duke that the Reception Committee awaited his arrival on board the Powell to tender to him the hospitalities of the city.

The Duke

accepted the invitation, and immediately went on board the Powell, accompanied by Catacazy, the Consul General and others. He was received by General Aspinwall and the Executive Committee, who formed in line on the lower deck while the Duke passed through to the upper saloon. Arriving there, the Duke was received by the entire Reception committee, General John A. Dix delivering the following

Address of Welcome:

Your Royal Highness—The citizens of New York are glad to welcome you to the United States. We are glad to welcome one who represents His Imperial Highness the Czar of Russia. We are glad to welcome a representative of a power for which we have so much respect, kind feeling and confidence. We are not so old as European nations, as our civilization dates back but one hundred years, but among our institutions and customs you will no doubt find many things to admire and carry back to your own country. We are glad that you are here to carry back to His Imperial Highness, your father, the well wishes of this government. Again, I say, we welcome you to our shores.

Response of Alexis.

The Grand Duke replied as follows:

GENERAL DIX, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I present my warmest thanks for the kind feelings to which, on behalf of the people of this great city, you have given expression. The feelings between the United States and Russia are as strong as they are lasting and can never be broken. I shall pass rapidly through New York to pay my respects to the President of the United states, whose high character is greatly appreciated in Russia, but when I return to New York, I shall have great pleasure in accepting the hospitality which has been so generously extended to me. I thank you heartily.

The line was then formed in the upper saloon from end to end, the Grand Duke taking his station at the stern of the boat to receive the guests, who were introduced to him by Mr. Henry Clews. The Powell then steamed down the bay as far as the Narrows, and then turned to proceed to the Battery, where

The Grand Duke Landed

and was received by General Shaler and escorted to his carriage, when the military procession immediately started. The procession was headed by Superintendent Kelso, Inspector Dilks and a force of police to clear the way. Immediately after rode Major General Shaler and staff, followed by the Nineteenth regiment of Poughkeepsie. A carriage containing the Grand Duke came next and was the object of the greatest interest. Following the carriage of the Grand Duke was a long line of carriages containing Admiral Possiet, Vice Admiral Rowan, members of the Reception Committee and Prince's suite.

After the carriages the Twelfth Regiment marched in a column by companies as rear escort, the Eleventh, Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments forming a special escort, not falling in line until the head of the procession arrived at Leonard street. When the Grand Duke and escort reached Leonard street, the Seventh Regiment, preceded by a battalion of policetfell into line at the head of the procession, while the Twenty-second and Eleventh Regiments fell in on either side of the Grand Duke's carriage as a guard of honor.

When the order for the procession to move was given the entire line was formed in a column of at least 10,000 persons. As the Grand Duke passed each band took up in its turn the Russian national anthem, beginning at the left of the line and continuing to the extreme right. The ride of the Prince from the Battery to Union Square was

One Continual Ovation.

Cheer rose upon cheer, and a sea of handkerchiefs fluttered from delicate fingers. The shout that was taken up at the Battery was rolled in one huge volume to the Clarendon, and the repeated bows of the Prince and his smiling face showed that he keenly appreciated the great honors showered upon him.

As the Grand Duke passed the Equitable building the group of statuary recently placed over the entrance was unveiled. Trinity chimes began to ring in his honor as the carriage containing him came in sight. Astor House was perfectly alive with ladies and gents, who waved their handkerchefs and made a goodly show of hands as the ducal carriage passed. This was repeated at every hotel along the route from the City Hall to Union square. The balconies of the Grand Central, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas and others were thronged with people, whose shouts of hearty welcome never seemed to cease.

The regiments too came in for their share of applause and commendation. Alexis certainly received such an ovation as no man on earth ever received before from New Yorkers between the Battery and Union Square.

As the procession arrived at the grand stand at Union Square the ladies and gentlemen rose en masse and gave Alexis a perfect round of applause. To this he responded with genuine feeling and rising in his carriage took off his chapeau and bowed right and left.

The head of the procession soon reached the Clarendon Hotel, and space having been made,

The Duke Alighted

and bowed. A few minutes afterwards, he came out on the balcony, accompanied by his staff, and reviewed the troops marching abreast by companies, each regiment presenting arms as it came under the balcony.

The Ninth Regiment band of one hundred pieces, led by Carl Bergmann, will serenade the Grand Duke in front of the Clarendon Hotel at eleven o'clock to-night. To-morrow the Grand Duke will go to Washington to pay his respects to the President of the United States. The New Jersey Railroad Company have two splendid drawing room cars in their depot, which they will tender to the Duke and suite for the trip.

Gorgeous Palace Cars for the Duke.

The Newark *Advertiser* says: At the Jersey City depot, two magnificent coaches are awaiting the arrival of the Duke Alexis, to carry him on his first trip over an American railroad to Washington. These cars were built by the Pullman Palace Car Company at a cost of $45,000, and after the Grand Duke has had his ride in them they will be added to the line of superb coaches that are now running over the road between New York and Chicago. The "Ruby", so named from its color, is the dining or cooking coach, at the rear of which is a kitchen, the floor being covered with a metallic carpet, the sides of which have silver racks for dishes, and which contains a massive range large enough to cook a dinner for all the imperial family. There are boxes for ice, for wine, for meats, and there are all the appliances for cooking that the best of the New York hotels can afford. The dining room opens from a corridor which leads from the kitchen. The floor of this room is covered with a crimson Brussels carpet, and the seats are of velvet of the same color. The seats accommodate twenty-eight persons, which number, it is understood, will accompany the Prince on his trip to Washington. A richly carved, marble-topped table, with a closet beneath for wine, a silver service, costing $5,000, and elaborate mirrors, comprise the most noticeable articles of furnishing in this apartment. The Kearsage is to be used for sitting and sleeping. Its style of furnishing is not inferior to that of the Ruby, although less noticeable because the class of car is more common upon our railroads.

THE OLD WORLD.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE.

Speech by a Representative of the Middle Classes.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The latest English papers have the speech delivered by Sir Charles Dilke, on the 6th of November, before a large crowd of the working classes at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The speaker dwelt at length on the subject of representation and of the inequality of the voting power in the House of Commons from large cities and towns, as compared with the representation of small boroughs. With regard to the cost of royalty, he said: "We have first to deal with the sum of £372,000 a year expended from the privy purse upon the household, to which I add the royal bounty and royal alms, which amount to the sum of £13,000, making up the sum of £385,000." He continued to enumerate the various expenditi of royalty, showing that it was at least one million of pounds a year, and probably much more. The responsibility of these oppressions upon the people, he considered rested with the Queen. He said, in conclusion: "I doubt whether, if the charges to which I have alluded are well founded, monarchy would not set its house in order. There is a wide spread belief that a republic here is only a matter of situation and time. It is said that a commonwealth will be our government. If you can show me a fair chance that a republic here will be free from the political corruption that hangs about a monarchy, I say, for my part, and I believe the middle classes in general will say, let it come." His speech throughout was loudly applauded.

ENGLAND.

Dreadful Collision in the Mersey.—The Count de Chambord.

LONDON, November 20.—A report comes from Liverpool this morning that two ships, whose names are yet unknown, have run into each other in the Mersey with such violence that both filled and sank almost instantly. As far as known all hands are lost.

Sir Thomas Daken, late Lord Mayor, will be banqueted on the 22d inst.

The Count de Chambord, head of the Bourbon family, contradicts the report that he intends to surrender his hereditary right to the throne of France.

The remains of the late Colonel Sanderson, will be sent to America.

Sir Charles Dilke Again—The Taylor-Renforth Race—Taylor Crew Winners.

LONDON, November 22.—Sir Charles Dilke, whose recent address at Newcastle caused such comment, will speak to a mass meeting next week.

The rowing match for the championship of the Tyne to-day, was won by the Taylor crew, who beat the Renforths by three boat lengths.

BELGIUM.

Unpopularity of the Manager of the Belgium School System.

BRUSSELS, November 22.—There was an animated debate to-day in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives upon the subject of the appointment as Governor of the Province of Limburg of M. Decker former manager of the Belgian school system. The appointment was vigorously attacked by the opposition, and warmly defended by the government. The unpopularity of the appointee is such that crowds of the populace marched this evening to the King's palace and loudly demanded the dismissal of the Ministry. In view of these demonstrations preparations have been made by the military for the suppression of any disorder which may occur.

SPAIN.

Political Agitation—The Strikers Still Stubborn—More Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, November 20.—The debates in the Cortes, and the events of the past week, have caused great agitation. The Republican deputies have issued a circular, advising their supporters throughout the country to keep quiet, advocating a maintenance of public order. In the meantime labor troubles continue. The bakers and dyers in Valencia obstinately maintain their strike, and, make threatening demonstrations. The garrison has been reinforced.

A steam transport will sail from Cadiz on the 30th with fresh troops for Cuba.

ITALY.

The King Occupies Rome.

ROME, November 21.—King Victor Emmanuel made his entry into Rome to-day. He was met at the gate by the heir apparent, Prince Humbert, the ministers of the crown and a large body of national guards of the city. The populace filled the streets in immense numbers and greeted the King with earnest enthusiasm during his progress to the Quirinal, where he has taken up his residence.

ROME.

The Consistory—The Pope and King Emmanuel.

ROME, November 22.—The Consistory will be held on Friday for the pronunciation of Bishops, when the Pope will pronounce an allocution, in which it is expected he will refer to his course in connection with the occupation of the city by the King.

THE MORMON TRIALS.

Brigham Young's Counsel Requests a Postponement—The Great "Saint of the Latter Day" Not in Hiding, But Rusticating for His Health—His Case Taken Under Advisement—The Other Salt Lake Chiefs.

SALT LAKE, November 21.—The United States District Court resumed its sessions this morning, Judge McKean presiding. The cases of the people vs. Jno. Bedding, for assault with intent to kill; Jas Harrington, for murder; Jno. Allen, for murder, and D. S. Wells, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, were passed by consent of counsel.

The case of Brigham Young for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, was then taken up. Hon. C. H. Hempstead moved that the trial be continued to the March term.

The prosecuting attorney objected, remarking: "We only knew through the public newspapers that he has passed beyond the jurisdiction of this court, or at least out of this judicial district, when he is under recognition here to appear from day to day and not depart without leave of the court. If the gentlemen desire a continuance, in that case I will demand the showing of an affidavit."

Mr. Hempstead rejoiced that his client was not absent and did not intend to absent himself from the territory, but being in ill health he had gone South as had been his custom for several years past, and further, on this occasion he had gone with the entire approval of his counsel, and whenever the case might be set for trial he, Brigham Young, would be personally present in court to answer the charges that will be brought against him. Mr. Hempstead concluded by assuring the court that Brigham Young had not fled from the territory, nor the jurisdiction of the court, nor did he intend to do so.

"He will be here," said Mr. Hempstead, 'any time that his presence may be required, relying upon his counsel to make the statement that I do make that he is desirous of not coming here in cold weather because his health is feeble; if the interests of the public service require it he will be here at any time required by your honor.'

The counsel for the prosecution objected to the postponement saying they were ready now.

Judge McKean said: "I will not at present grant that motion nor will I set down the case for any particular day. I will hold that under advisement."

In the cases of Wm. Hickman, Dr. Wells, H. Stout, Mealham, Wm. Kimbal and others for murder; Henry Lawrence, O. Bates and H. B. Clawson for lascivious cohibitation, the motion for a continuance was granted till next Monday.

The indictment against Clawson, who is Superintendant of Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution was found to-day.

In the case of Thomas Hawkins. Mr. Basken asked for a *mittimus* to consign the prisoner to the penitentiary, and the matter was taken under advisement.

POLITICAL.

Senator Blair on the Situation.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—A reporter of the *Republican* interviewed Senator Blair yesterday in regard to hisobservations as a member of the sub-Ku Klux Committee, which has just closed its investigations in Alabama and Mississippi. Following are the main points of Mr. Blair's statement: The testimouy of some two hundred witnesses was taken. The Radical witnesses were chiefly negroes, while those of Mr. Blair were gentlemen of education and prominence in society. The evidence taken at Huntsville, Alabama, showed that there existed a system of wholesale plundering caried on through the government, and the individual acts of negroes, in consequence of which the people in many instances, were driven to take the law into their own hands and protect their property by inflicting a punishment upon the negroes. It was not shown in any instance, that these acts had anything to do with politics. There are many instances of arson for plunder or for revenge, and a great many instances of rape which are instantly and violently punished. Apart from these things there is no more violence in the South than in any other part of the country. The imprisonment of negroes does not repress the plundering by them. They don't regard it as a punishment, on the contrary a prison is more comfortable than their own cabins, and is no disgrace to be incarcerated.

In Sumpter, Green and Hale counties many negroes voted the Democratic ticket, and these counties have Democratic majorities. The carpet-baggers had left this region, and the attempt was made to prove that this was the result of violence and intimidation. But the effort entirely failed, as much the same condition of things existed in various sections of Mississippi, brought about by the plundering of negroes. The policy of the State government, under Governor Alcorn, is very vindictive in the prosecution of whites. Under the Ku Klux act some three hundred indictments have been found in the United States Courts against whites, on very flimsy pretexts. In a great majority of the cases the enforcement act is regarded as arbitrary and illegal, involving great loss and expense.

In regard to the proclamation of martial law Mr. Blair said the people are apprehensive that if it becomes necessary to carry the elections martial law will be declared by the President. They feel that the whole thing is a mere trick of a party to retain power, and they are convinced that the only way to stop these things and restore peace and harmony in the South is to accept the Missouri policy proclaimed by the St. Louis *Republican*, newspaper, and vote for some liberal Republican to defeat Grant, thereby securing a general amnesty, and the repeal of all the Ku Klux laws. This is the only thing that gives the Southern people any hope for the future. He believes that if Grant is re-elected, it will come near depopulating the Southern States of white people, as they cannot remhin there in safety under the present condition of things.

The Coalition Against Grant—Secret Conference.

NEW YORK, November 22.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Herald* says that the Democratic and Republican coalition against Grant, the movers of which purpose holding a secret conference at Harrisburg, though not well defined has been bruited about for days. Wm. M. Evarts, when he was in Washington weeks ago, was far from being reserved in his view of the inexpediency of Grant's renomination. The victory over Tammany is the inspiring motive of this gathering together of "outs" and "[illegible] heads," and the belief which prevails among the leaders who are to engineer the new movement, is founded on the possibility that the work of reform, once begun, may sweep the whole country. The President seems to be ignorant of the movement.

Grant and Clayton.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 22.—Nearly all the Clayton official organs in this State have hoisted the names of Grant and Clayton as Republican candidates for President and Vice President.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MANDAMUS ISSUED.

Weakly to Get a Certificate of Election.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Chief Justice Thompson delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel., J. B. Parker et al., vs. John Emminger, which was an application for a mandamus directing Emminger, of Cumberland county, who was Return Judge in the Nineteenth Senatorial District, composed of Cumberland and Franklin counties. The Chief Justice in the opinion held that the answer filed by the respondent was insufficient to shield him from a peremptory mandamus, and that he had no authority to inquire whether there had been frauds or bribery. The Supreme Court had no authority to go into an investigation and had distinctly stated so, and the proper course was to contest the seat and allow the Senate, as authorized by the Constitution, to decide the matter.

Following is a copy of the writ of mandamus ordered by the court:

"And now to wit, November 16, this case having been argued by counsel, and considered by the Court, it is ordered and adjudged that judgment be entered upon the demurrer for the Commonwealth, and that the defendant, John Emminger, be and he is hereby peremptorily commanded forthwith, and jointly with John G. Skules, the Return Judge of Franklin county, to cast up and make out duplicate returns, according to law, of all the votes given for the office of Senator in the Senatorial District of this Commonwealth No. 19, composed of the counties of Cumberland and Franklin, and of the name of the person elected Senator in the same, as shown by the said county returns of the general election, held as aforesaid on the second Tuesday of October last past, and transmit the same as required by the 82d section of the act of Assembly of July 2, 1839, to wit, one of said returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and to deposit one in the office of the Prothonotary of the county of Cumberland, and make out and transmit to the person who shall appear, by casting up said returns of said District, to be elected Senator at said election, transmit to him a certificate notifying him of his said election, and that the respondent pay the costs of suit."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Man Thrown From a Buggy and Run Over.

An accident occurred last evening about seven o'clock, by which Mr. Thomas Gillespie, a well known resident of the Twelfth ward, met with injuries that may result in his death. He and a friend had been out driving during the afternoon and were returning home by way of Penn avenue. They had got nearly to the forks of the road in Lawrenceville, and were driving at a rapid rate, when, by a sudden jolt, Mr. Gillespie was thrown violently from his seat, and fell on his head on the pavement beneath. While in that dangerous position one of the wheels passed over his head. As quickly as possible aid was summoned, and the wounded man removed to his residence, on Penn street near Thirty third. A physician was called in, and on examination it was found Mr. Gillespie had sustained injuries of a very dangerous character. The flesh on one side of his face, extending from the nose to the top of the forehead and to the temple, had been literally torn off. One of his eyes was filled with clotted blood and flesh, and it is thought the damage will result in loss of sight.

LAW ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Plea for the Right of Defendants to Testify in Criminal Cases.

The regular meeting of the Law Association of Allegheny county, was held on Saturday afternoon in the Common Pleas Court room.

Vice President Jas. W. Murray occupied the chair and J. E. McKelvy, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

Fred. M. Magee, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on now statutes.

Resolved, That we considered the expediency of securing legislation whereby defendants in criminal cases be allowed to testify.

J. R. Butterfield, Esq., presented a communication from the joint committee of lawyers, appointed by the Legislature to revise the report of the civil code commissioners, asking for any suggestions or advise that might be given in order that their labors may prove satisfactory to the bar and advantagious to the people. The paper was referred to the committee on the revision of the civil code.

A resolution was offered and adopted expressing the appreciation of the Association of the manner in which General A. L. Pearson has discharged the duties of District Attorney the past term.

On motion adjourned.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smoth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

RE-VACCINATION.

Sensible Advice.

On this subject, now so important, Professor George B. Wood speaks as follows in his "Practice of Medicine," vol. 1 pages 464-6-7, edition of 1866:

"This operation should be employed in every case which has not been tested by exposure to small-pox contagion during an epidemic prevalence of the disease. It may be asked whether vaccination should be employed in persons previously affected with small-pox. I should unhesitatingly answer in the affimative. It has been before stated that, though fewer persons are attacked with varioloid after inoculation or natural small-pox than after vaccination, yet a greater number perish. The same protection that a second vaccination extends in one case will probably be extended by vaccination in the other, and is even more needed, at least so far as life is concerned. It is generally stated in the books that vaccination after small-pox produces little or no effect. My observation has been exactly the reverse. In concluding this subject I would again strongly urge the propriety of universal re-vaccination, as the means not only of promoting the comfort and possibly of saving the life of the individual, but also of preventing the spread of small-pox and of ultimately eradicating it, if not from the globe, at least from extensive communities."

SIGNS of the Holidays already begin to show themselves in some of the book stores, fancy goods stores, among jewelers and others. Thanksgiving closes the month, now near at hand, then Christmas, and then New Year's Day. The country has many things to be thankful for, and a few to mourn over, in the events of the past year; but for the next six weeks it will be better to be merry than otherwise. At least it will be the part of wisdom to submit with grace to the inevitable in the past, and try to make amends for the future.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

TO CURE Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

THE JAIL UNPLEASANTNESS.

The Board of Prison Inspectors and the Alleged Irregularities in the County Jail—A Thorough Investigation—The Charges Not Substantiated.

The Board of Prison Inspectors met at nine o'clock Saturday morning for the purpose of investigating the charges of maladministration brought against Warden Scandrett by Rev. S. S. Hall the agent of the Allegheny County Prison Society. There were present Judges Hampton, Sterrett, Stowe and Collier, Sheriff Fleming, Commissioners Stuckrath, Scott and McGunnigle, Mayor Callow and Controller Lambert. The Rev. Hall, accompanied by a committee from the Prison Society, Messrs. Carlisle, Reed and Dr. Wray were present. The Warden, Assistant Warden and the Inside Turnkey, a prisoner named Reed, were also in attendance.

The proceedings commenced with the examination of Rev. Hall, who testified that a healthy woman was permitted to stay in the hospital for six months, while others who were sick had to keep in their cells. As to favoritism on the male side of the prison, he said: A number of prisoners have been allowed to receive visitors and talk with them for an indefinite length of time, while others were not allowed to talk more than five minutes at a time.

Judge Hampton—Did you or any member of the Prison Society speak to the Warden, for the purpose of having these irregularities corrected?

Mr. Hall—I did not, and I do not know that they did.

Judge Stowe—You speak in your charges of filthy cells and filthy beds. What have you to say about that?

Mr. Hall—Some of the beds were so filthy that I could scarcely bear the smell while I was in the cell, and the apparel of the women is often in a filthy condition. I did not complain to the Warden, because I could never get any satisfaction out of him. I have asked him questions frequently, when he has refused to answer me entirely.

Judge Sterrett—When Mr. McLaughlin was agent of the Prison Society, he frequently came to the Prison Board with his complaints, and for advice. Mr. Hall has spoken to Judge Collier and myself only once or twice, if I remember correctly.

Mr Hall further testified that Mr. John Dodds, the "Rev." Jones, Messrs. Hudson, Kemp and others complained to him frequently that they were living in constant dread for fear of being shut up in solitary confinement. E. L. W. Jones asked him to take a letter to the postoffice, alleging that he could not get a letter to the office without paying twenty-five cents for the favor. John Dodds told him that nobody outside knew of one-tenth the wickedness and extortion practiced in the prison. Mr. Kemp said that the suffering and extortion to which prisoners were exposed was as bad as that in Southern prisons during the war.

Numerous other complaints have been made against the turnkey, charging him with extortion, in charging two or three prices for candles, tobacco, &c. These complaints have been made running through a period of a year past. Relative to the insufficiency of food he did not mean to prefer charges against the board, but merely to call attention to the fact.

The next was that prisoners were kept in jail a longer time than the limitation provided by law, before being allowed a trial. Mr. Hall cited a number of cases of United States prisoners, who had thus been detained. Also one by the name of Downs, a State prisoner. It was stated by a member of the Board that they had no jurisdiction in the cases of United States prisoners.

Judge Stowe—There are certain charges made here upon heresay, and such evidence should not be received. There are also certain charges made against the turnkey, and it now turns out that it was not the present turnkey who was guilty of some of the charges preferred but a former one.

Samuel Savage, a prisoner, was brought out and affirmed. The witness stated that he had frequently sent letters out, and had sent five cent pieces with them, but had not received any change. He had also paid five cents for matches.

E. L. W. Jones, another prisoner in the jail, affirmed. The witness stated he had seen Morris Collins, another prisoner, give twenty-five cents to have a letter mailed; he had bought candles at five cents a piece; had been charged fifteen cents a piece for washing by Reed. Mr. Scandrett charged from six to ten cents. The turnkey wanted ten cents a quart for molasses. Reed has made use of insulting language while showing visitors around; on one occasion he said: "Here is Rev. E. L. W. Jones, who swindled Mrs. Edmunds out of $12,000."

For the defense Assistant Warden Smith stated in regard to the unusual privilege allowed the women in the hospital; referred to by Rev. Hall, that they had from sixty-five to sixty-eight female prisoners, and only ten cells; we were compelled to use the hospital-room, and she was sent there; there was always four or five females in the same room until the work house was opened, and then she was alone.

Dr. McKelvey, Rev. Dermitt, the chaplain, W. C. Moreland, Esq., Gen. Pearson and Judges Sterrett and Stowe testified to the excellent management and condition of the jail and the solicitude of the warden to have prisoners tried promptly. Judge Sterrett said that he had suggested the occupancy of the hospital until the work house was ready for the reception of female prisoners. Dr. Wray also testified to the courteous treatment which he always recived while visiting the jail; cleanliness of cells, ect., but did not think the diet sufficient; the prisoners should have coffee morning and evening, and two or three times a week; always found that the men were in better humor when they have a full stomach.

At this point Mr. Carlisle, of the Prison Society, stated that there was no other witnesses to call on the part of the Association; that Mr Hall, as well as all the members of the Society, were satisfied with the investigatian.

After consulting for a half hour, it was decided to exculpate the warden and turnkey from blame under the charges, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered. Judges Hampton, Sterrett and Stowe, and Controller Lambert, were appointed to draft a series of revolutions embodying the sense of the Board with reference to the charges. The prison physician was instructed to inquire into the subject of diet, and see whether any change is necessary, after which the Board adjourned, to meet at nine o'clock next Saturday morning.

SUNDAY evening, between five and six o'clock, Mr. Stoufford, Justice of the Peace in Monongahela borough, and Mr. Thomas Kernan, while walking leisurly on Carson street, were violently attacked by two Limerick roughs, by the name of Carlin. After a brief scuffle, during which the "Justice" got his aldermanic ermine trampled in the mire, the two roughs from "Clinker-town" were overhauled and sent to the city "Sing Sing" for ten days each.

HEALTH NOTES.

How to Fight the Contagion.

The following hygienic suggestions are particularly applicable at the present time:

"Small-pox is supposed to be most contagious during convalescence, therefore strictly observe that the patient does not mingle with the family until the scabs are entirely off and only after a thorough purification by washing and entire change of clothing. After the patient is well or leaves the room, let it be purified by the use of disinfectants, by whitewashing and scrubbing the paint and floors with soap and water, and let such rooms or apartments be well aired before being again occupied.

Have the patient placed in one of the upper rooms of the farthest removed from the rest of the family, where is to be had the best ventilation and isolation. Keep the room constantly well aired. Remove all carpets and woolen goods, and all unnecessary furniture.

Change the clothing of the patient as often as needful, but do not carry it while dry through the house, but first place it at the bedside in a bucket of scalding water before the removal from the room.

Stoning Railway Trains.

A small boy, aged about seven years, son of August Miller, of West Pittsburgh, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with having stoned a passenger train on the Pan Handle road at Jone's siding. The boys in that neighborhood are very much addicted to this dangerous and damaging sport, and the company determined to detail one of their employees to put a stop to their proceedings. He went down on a train yesterday, and before it stopped at the station several stones from a party of boys went crashing against the cars. Alighting as quickly as possible he alleges he saw the juvenile prisoner throwing three stones at a freight train that was passing and in the act of throwing a fourth when stopped. The lad was taken to the city lock-up and confined for several hours, when Mayor Brush turned him over to the care of his father with the understanding that he was to appear this morning for a hearing.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE School Board of Erie favors corporal punishment.

THE hotel recently burned at Emlenton is to be rebuilt.

MERCER county has raised $80,000 for the stock of the B., N. C. & F. R. R.

A BEAR was seen within a mile of the town of Clarion a short time since.

LYCOMING county is supplying New York with huge blocks of marble.

TITUSVILLE claims the finest school building in North Western Pennsylvania.

A WILLIAMSPORT dentist is to stump the county in favor of artificial teeth.

A CITIZEN of Clearfield country has shot three wolves within the past few days.

THE theological seminary, formerly located at Mercersburg, was lately removed to Lancaster, Pa.

A UNION county farmer has hauled a load of wheat to Lewisburg the other day that weighed 7,457 pounds.

AT Orangeville, Miss Catharine Lazarus has been appointed Postmistress in place of R. W. Bowman, deceased.

TWE little darkies were expelled from school in Bloomsburg the other day. Ku Klux, over there!

THE lumber shipments of Lock Haven, week before last, amounted to 1,770,000 feet in total.

A LOON was shot in the canal basin at Sharon last week, which measured four feet from tip to tip of wings.

HON. WM. A. WALLACE and Ex-Governor Bigler addressed the Teachers' Institute of Clearfield, last week.

THE Sharon *Times* flys the name of Hon. M. C. Trout of Mercer county at the head of its columns as the next Democratic nominee for Governor.

FOR the murder of James Hetherton, John McDonald was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary by the Crawford county Court.

JOHN BEITLER, of Chester county, voted at the same window for the seventieth time at the late election. He is 92 years of age.

A MERCHANT of Greenville named Samuel Melvin, fell dead at Sharon on Saturday of last week, while standing conversing with a friend.

WILLIAM CLIND, a boy aged about fifteen years, was nearly gored and stamped to death by a domestic deer in Westmoreland county last week.

JUDD PUTNAM, an engineer, received injuries from which he has since died, by the explosion of an tank on the McClintock Bro's. farm, near Rouseville, on last Saturday.

AN Oil City fortune teller predicted the explosion at 4 P. M. on the 9th inst., of a machine shop boiler at that place. To keep his superstitious co-laborers at work, on the day chosen, one of the men offered to sit astride the safety valve, and his proposition had the desired effect.

OHIO NEWS.

SNOW fell to the depth of half an inch on Wednesday morning.

DURING the month of October 2,672 emigrants passed through Cleveland.

A NEW iron furnace is to be erected at Dover, Tuscarawas county, by Cleveland parties.

THE receipts of the late Industrial Exposition, at Cincinnati, amount to $72,811 87.

A DEN of thieves has been found in Springfield, and thirty of the party found therein are now in jail.

ABOUT forty business men in Toledo parade the streets nightly to prevent incendiarism.

SARDIS BIRCHARD, of Fremont, made a gift to the city of Fremont of two tracts of land, to be used as a public park.

THE robberies so frequnrt in New Lisbon of late, have been traced to a party of negroes, who have been arrested and safely caged.

IN Tuscarawas county the thieves make raids on farmers' barns and carry off grain. One farmer lost sixteen bushels of clover seed the other night.

The work of preparing for the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition in 1872 is actively begun. Over seventy thousand dollars of the guarantee fund is now subscribed and it is expected that the full amount will be raised before the first of January. It is the intention that this shall in all respects far surpass anything thus far held there. Among the projects which will doubtless be consummated, is one for erecting a thoroughly fire proof building in which to collect and preserve valuable works of art.

The Chicago Fire and New York Insurance Companies.

From the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of Nov. 18th, we learn that the forty-three solvent companies of that city will lose about one-fourth of their assets. That paper says:

This small relative proportion will account for their statement that in making arrangements for payment their mortgages will not need to be disturbed nor any other investments which might derange the money market, and that only their more available means will have to be drawn upon. How the case stands with the twenty companies which have suspended, it is impossible as yet to say. Mr. Miller tells us, however, that the corporations which have suffered an impairment of capital have generally taken steps with every prospect of speedy success to secure a full repairment thereof. The stockholders are responding with promptness to the calls, and it is hoped that the new year will find all our fire insurance companies in this State in good condition with unimpaired capitals. The New York companies which have suspended and gone into liquidation are reported as follows:

	Gross assets Jan. 1, 1871.		Gross assets Jan. 1, 1871.
Aetna	$442,709	North America	$570,305
Astor	405,511	Security	1,980,333
Atlantic	548,194	Washington	781,411
Beekman	261,851	Albany City	397,646
Excelsior	335,724	Capital	203,796
Fulton	359,227	Buffalo City	276,934
Irving	221,475	Buffalo Fire Ins	473,577
Lamar	348,402	Western	589,547
Lorillard	1,715,906	Yonkers, N. Y.	866,933
Manhattan	1,407,788		
Market	704,984	Total	$13,442,256

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

If You are Troubled With a Slight Cold,

Hoarseness or Sore Throat, you may save the expenses of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. Jayne's Exporant. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to Bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to pulmonary or bronchial organs, act prudently with your Cold, and by resorting to a standard remedy—the Expectorant—in time save money and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere.

Sweet Sixteen.

If you wish to look young, as well as beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and Lyon's celebrated Katharion upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion, natural, transparent and lively. It removes Freckles, Pimples, Moth-patches, &c., and instead of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of a city belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of youth. Add to this a luxuriant head of hair, produced by Lyon's Katharion, and a lady has done her happiest thing in the way of adornment. It is the best Dressing in the world, and prevents the hair from filling out and turning gray. Sold by all Druggists

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive castle taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

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Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes, Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. **Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.**

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11-TU-TH&Sseow1&ecow-W

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT BEEF.

FOR THE SICK, INVALID AND CONVALESCENT,

Also for persons or children of weak constitutions, nothing is more strengthening than this extract.

Also recommended for hotels, restaurants, &c., in preparing weak soups, sauces, &c., to which it imparts the nutritive properties of the finest fresh beef. A teaspoonful will make a cup of the best beef tea. It is prepared by the process of Baron von Liebig, and has been analyzed by the most finished chemists in Europe. One pound possesses the nutritive properties of 36 pounds of best fresh beef, and will keep in any climate. For sale by

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Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine,
Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine.
Varnishes of all Kinds,
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CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE in the CITY.
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE in the CITY.
At Fleming's Drug Store,
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No. 84 MARKET STREET,
84, 84, 84, 84,
Market street, Market street.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
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For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which are always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility,, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.

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Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America!

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the

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NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

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HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

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FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,

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sep16-es&W-2m

FOR SALE—THE UNdersigned, executors of the estate of John Edmond, dec'd, will offer at private sale in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa., two tracts of land, to wit: one containing about 135 acres, adjoining lands of Joseph McClarren and Richard Deemer and others, on which are erected excellent buildings of all kinds; the other containing about 53 acres, adjoining lands of James Scott's heirs, and Walker's heirs, on Mountour's Run. Enquire of P. L. Hall, Robinson township, or Jeremiah Meek, Executor Moon township, near Sharon church. oct21-4tW

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Smoking Tobacco
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SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

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Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cen's. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 226 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w.

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Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skilfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.12d&w:1y.

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consequently
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It is a certain cure for Scrof
Syphilis in all its forms, Rheu
tism, Skin Diseases, Liver C
plaint and all disease of
blood.
ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADAL
will do more good than ten bo
of the Syrups of Sarsapar
THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICI
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for the past three years and fi
endorse it as a reliable Alter
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Our space will not allow of an
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Rosadalis, and you will be res
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DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
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THE ANDERSON SASH BALAN
Supercedes Weights and Boxes

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

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Over ONE HUNDRED PAGES—printed in Colors, on Tinted Paper. Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, with descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES.

Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawn Gardens, &c.

The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the world. All for Ten Cents, to those who send of buying seeds—not a quarter the cost—and sold of 1871. Address

JAMES VICK,
nov20:3td&W Rochester, N.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Persons Who Are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color and if it has fallen out, can create a new growth of its use.

It is the best HAIR DRESSING in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, beautiful and glossy.

Price $1.00. For sale by all druggists.

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sep2:lyeo

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$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. The need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—WESTern District of Pennsylvania ss. At Somerset, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Azariah Duuham, of Somerset, in the county of Somerset, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said District.

GEO. W. BENFORD, Assignee.
SOMERSET, Nov. 14, 1871. nov18:

GRANT AND PENDLETON.

[From the Bangor (Maine) Democrat.]

A CONTRAST.

It is a subject of universal remark that e presence of General Grant in this city st week elicited no hearty enthusiasm. he multitude present to see a *Presi-nt* of the United States was great, mbering many thousands. No Presi-nt had ever before been east of the Ken-bec river. It was an event not only of ifetime, but of a century. With thous-ds it was the first, and probably the t, opportunity to see a *President*. To a y large extent it was the *official*, and the *man*, who drew together the mul-ude. *Curiosity*, and not *admiration*, as-bled the throng. Had Juarez of Mex-Alexander of Russia, or William of ssia been announced to visit Bangor, iosity would have brought together the e thousands.

ut where were the *hearts* of the people rant passed along the streets among n? Why were there no spontaneous, rty cheers along the whole route of the ession? Every thing which money d do, and ingenuity devise, to awaken usiasm, and call forth plaudits, had done. There were music, decora-s, military display and banners with-limit. Indeed, there was every thing ake the welkin ring with huzzas, *pt the man.*

contrast, we call to mind another e which transpired in this city three s ago. A simple newspaper announce-t had been made that a young states-of the great North-west would arrive angor on a certain summer evening. eld no official position; but he had en words which had sunk deep into earts of his countrymen. There had no particular organization for his re-on; but there was such an outpouring masses as the Penobscott Valley had r before witnessed. There th[illegible] ll ages and both s[illegible]ey were, by thousands, not as mere idle specta-but to testify their love and respect statesman who had spoken in their f against oppression and wrong.

ho can describe the feverish anxiety which that great multitude awaited rrival of the train that evening? And h at last it did arrive, and when Geo. endleton appeared upon the platform e car in which he rode, who can de-e the thunder of those tremendous long-continued cheers which burst ltaneously from the lips of those as-bled thousands? Who, that was pres-n that marked occasion, will ever for-be scene of the passage of his car-from the depot to the Bangor House that great throng pressed it on every -how, in their excitement, they lifted m the ground—and how, all the time, ong the route, without a moment's tion, the cheers continued to rise and nd roll like the sea?

t's Bayonets in South Carolina.

iator," a traveling correspondent of tichmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, investiga-affairs in the counties under military sums his inquiries as follows:

e conversed with a number of prom-citizens, among them several clergy-nd several gallant Confederate offi-whom we had known in Virginia du-he war, and were fully confirmed in pinion that we gave you in our last as to the true origin of "Ku Klux-in South Carolina. Statistics will beyond all controversy that more men than negroes have been mar-or maltreated in these "proclaimed" cts, and that wherever anything like Kluxism" (or rather Lynch Law, these organizations are clearly olitical) exists, or has ever existed, igin may be traced to the crimes of lack and white men, and the utter sibility of getting the negro juries orrupt courts to punish the criminals. ere assured by the most intelligent reditable citizens that it is simply im-le to convict a member of the 'Union he' of *any* crime. We were also con-d in our previous report that these cts had not been more quiet since the han for some months previous to the at which Grant marched his bayonets them. The most heart-rending ac-s of the distress of the people are , and it is seriously apprehended that will be driven to desperation, and some fine morning, when the roll is l, these gentlemen in blue and their aiders and abettors will come up ng."

WHAT A WHOPPER.

ow We Are Misrepresented.

view of the steady decrease of the pox in this region the following a Philadelphia paper will no doubt ke a smile:

sburgh and Allegheny City are suf-largely from the ravages of small The authorities, we understand, ordered the burning of barrels of tar corners of the streets, with the hope troying the inciting cause.

s needless to say to any one here-s that the above is a gross misrepre-tion, from beginning to end. There t been a single barrel of tar burned ve are aware of, neither have the au-ies nor any one else, ordered or ht of ordering anything of the kind. y through the efforts of the Press by making a great fuss over the pox, our people were incited to ex-forts, and such means were taken as almost wiped out the disease. Phil-hia had better commence burning tar ls as the epidemic there, is of the or most dangerous character, the nent of which has been very unsuc-l by her physicians, who have lost as as one hundred and fifty cases in a week

Queries.

[From the Boston Post.]

Question.—Where is Alexis?

Next.—Why did the Philadelphia e reject Stokley?

ther.—Who was the last man that the President a present?

in.—Have the recent murders and ries in Massachusetts been perpetrat-Ku-Klux ruffians or by children of ans?

e More.—If Grant is reelected, will who now urge his renomination be st on the list of his appointments?

Last.—If Wendell Phillips voted ncoln after denouncing him as a hound," is it any reason he should ote for Grant after tailing him a ard.

Very Latest.—If Colfax is objected to ount of his occasional smile, how ant be acceptable who "smiles" as s he can stand?

endum.—If stealing $19,000,000 in York constitntes a public robber; should a carpet-bagger be called who twice as much at the South?

Negroes Need Not Apply.

Frederick Douglass was the Republ candidate for Assembly in the d District of Monroe county. The l returns are as follows:

State.		*Assembly.*	
s (Dem.)	5,043	Lord. (Dem.)	5,438
r (Rep.)	4,898	Douglass (Rep.)	5,250
. maj.	145	Dem. maj.	188

r six hundred Republicans voted for ner who did not vote for Frederick lass. What do the colored men of York think of Rochester Republicans. *Y. Sun.*

ALEXIS AT LAST!

NEW YORK; November 19.—Early this morning the Russian frigate Svetland arrived safely off the light ship with the Grand Duke Alexis on board. She experienced strong head winds and heavy seas during nearly the whole passage. The officers on duty made immediate inquiry if the other vessels of the Russian fleet had yet reached port, and, when informed that they had, immediately communicated the intelligence to those on board the Svetland. A loud cheer soon testified that the news of the safety of their companions had reached the ears of the crew of the flagship.

To Be Inspected.

The Russian clipper Abreck came to the upper quarantine yesterday. The Svetland is to be promptiy inspected by the health officers.

Alexis Salutes America—His Appearance, Reception, &c.

The Russian frigate Svetland entered the lower bay at noon, attended by the revenue cutter Northerner. Approaching the American squadron at Horse Shoe she fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, which was quickly responded to by the Congress, Severn, Iroquois and Kansas, each vessel dipping their colors as she passed to the anchorage. The Grand Duke appeared on deck and bowed repeatedly to the salutes of the American officers. Admiral Rowan was received with all the honors on the Svetland frigate. She met the storm off Hatteras on the 10th, which lasted until Friday night, when observation showed her forty miles off Cape May. The pilot was taken on about four o'clock Saturday afternoon off Barnegat. The vessel received no damage, and did not ship a sea.

Alexis is Dressed

in the simple uniform of a lieutenant, is tall and strongly built, and has the air of a gentleman; has a clear complexion, light hair and whiskers, blue eyes, and speaks English quite fluently, but appears to prefer French.

The Russian Minister Catacazy passed the afternoon on the frigate as the guest of the Duke.

Collector Murphy, Henry Clews and other gentlemen will proceed to the frigate at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning in the revenue cutter. The Grand Duke will be serenaded to-morrow evening by the Ninth Regiment Band.

President Grant was officially informed by telegraph of his arrival by Admiral Rowan.

A STARTLING STORY.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—The *Courier-Journal* to-morrow publishes a startling letter from the South, which sets forth that a society, strong in numbers and in wealth, has been organized, having for its objects the importation of negro ruffians into the Northern States. The letter in question is very positive and specific. It says:

The plan is to furnish such negroes, as are dangerous in every community, with the means of getting away, requiring them to go north of the Ohio river. The Society is opposed to the Ku Klux. It claims it has the right, in the absence of the local justice denied by the general government, to get rid of its murderers and marauders by money. It is alleged that the operations of the negro criminals in the North, during the last three months, is the result of the operations of this society.

In a double leaded leader the *Courier-Journal* discourages the movement as revengeful and dangerous, and advises in its stead, the education of and kindness to the negro.

JUDGE LYNCH.

Another Account.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—'Squire Taylor, Charles Davis and George Johnson, negroes, charged with the murder of the Park family, were taken out of the jail at Charlestown, Ind., about two o'clock this morning, by a mob of about forty persons, masked and disguised, thirty-three of whom entered the jail and the rest stood guard on the streets. The negroes were hung in the woods about two miles from town. When found, Taylor had been stripped naked and burned in a number of places with brands from a fire the mob had kindled, probably with the intention, as expressed by them, of roasting them alive.

It is strongly intimated that the negroes made a confession before their death. Taylor and Johnson were hung on the same tree; Davis on another some hundred feet distant. The mob was made up of citizens from the vicinity of Henryville, Ottis county, and Charlestown.

The coroner's inquest, held to-day, rendered a verdict that they came to their death by violence, being hung by parties unknown. The negroes had not been indicted by the Grand Jury, and the citizens feared they would escape punishment. No one attempted to interfere with the mob, who broke in two cells with hammers and chisels, but the sheriff could not keep them out.

The Black Butchers Make an Ante-Mortem Statement, Avowing their Guilt—One of Their Sons Implicated in Another Murder.

It is now known that the negroes hung for the Park murder, all made a confession to the Ku-Klux corroborating Johnson's first story. Taylor acknowledged that he did the killing, while Davis held the light, and Johnson watched in front of the house. There were only thirty-three at the jail, but there were fully one hundred in the woods, where the hanging was done. A box containing some of Park's clothes and a sewing machine had been shipped to Taylor's son-in-law at Chicago.

Davis was 65, Taylor 66, and Johnson nearly 40 years old.

During the investigation the fact had been exposed that Taylors son John murdered a crippled negro, named Jackson, at Charlestown, about two years ago, shooting him at night through a window. Taylor also confesses that he knew his son committed this murder.

In the house of Taylor a considerable quantity of stolen goods was found, including much fine clothing.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

Health of the Queen—Anglo-French Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, November 18.—Dr. McLeod states, officially, that he has attended the Queen for over thirteen years, and declares that all the reports that Her Majesty has shown symptoms of mental weakness are unqualifiedly false.

The *Standard* announces that the negotiation between the British and French Governments for modification of the commercial treaty, has been broken off. No cause for the interruption has been assigned.

The Chicago Relief Fund.

LONDON, November 17.—A dispatch has been received from the State Department at Washington, thanking the Consuls of the United States in England and on the continent, for their efforts in behalf of the sufferers at Chicago. The total amount of subscriptions for Chicago received at the Mansion House up to last evening were £48,000.

Murphy in Trouble.

NEW YORK, November 18.—To-day's mails from England have a letter from the Chief of the Constabulary at White Haven, England, to the anti-Popery lecturer Murphy, who had just arrived at that place, promising to arrest him if he undertook to lecture. This course was necessary to prevent a riot.

According to Genesis.

LONDON, November 1.—Princess Louise is *enceinte*.

FRANCE.

Gambetta an Admirer of America.

PARIS, November 18.—A decree has been issued suspending the publication of the newspapers *L'Avenir* and *Le Pays* for printing articles insulting to the government.

Several additional court martials have been created to dispose of the large number of Communist prisoners still untried.

M. Gambetta made his expected speech at St. Quentin last night. His tone was moderate and his speech has an excellent effect on public opinion. He assured his hearers that no danger at present menaced the existence of the Republic, but reforms were necessary to confirm it. The people should see that the legislation to that end be not kept back too long in the National Assembly. Citizens should take more active interest in political affairs and make their influence felt in the government to give their power its legitimate effect. He advocated the formation of a National Republican party, and set forth in detail the plan of organization, which is based in many respects upon the American system.

Thomas and Lecompte's Assassins—Reorganizing the Army.

PARIS, November 18.—The trials of parties accused of the assasination of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, has ended. Nineteen prisoners were pronounced guilty. Verdaguer and seven others were sentenced to suffer death; one to imprisonment for life at hard labor, and ten to various terms of confinement.

The re-organization of the French army is making rapid progress. By the end of the year the strongest stragetic positions on the Eastern frontier will be occupied by completely reconstructed and thoroughly equipped corpse de' armee.

A Plea for the "Reds."

PARIS, November 19.—Gambetta, Louis Blanc and Victo Hugo have issued a card soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the families of Communist prisoners.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Text of the New Constitution.

OBERLIN, O., November 16.—The National Congregational Council, in session here has adopted the following constitution:

ARTICLE 1.—The Congregational Churches of the United States by elders and messengers assembled do now associate themselves in a National Conference to consult upon the common interest of all Churches, their duties in the work of evangelization, the united development of their resources and their relation to all parts of the Kingdom of Christ.

ART. 2.—They agree in the belief that the Holy Scriptures are the sufficient and only rule of faith and practice and their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of the Christian faith commonly called evangelical and held in our own Churches from the early time and sufficiently set forth by a former general council.

ART. 3.—Section 1.—They agree in the belief that the right of government resides in local churches and congregations of believers who are responsible directly to the Lord Jesus Christ, the one head of the Church universal and of all particular churches; but all churches being in communion one with the other as parts of Christ's Catholic Church have mutual duties existing on obligations of fellowship.

Section 2.—The churches, therefore, while establishing a National Conference for the furtherance of the common interest and work of all churches, maintain the scriptural and inalienable right of each church to self-government and administration, and the National Conference shall never exercise legislative or judicial authority nor consent to act as a Conference of Reference.

ART. 4.—For the convenience of orderly consultation, they establish the following rules:

Section 1.—The session of the churches will meet in National Conference, every third year. They shall also be convened in special session, whenever any five of the general associations or conferences shall so request. The churches shall be represented at each session, by delegates, either ministers or laymen, appointed in number and manner as follows:

First—The churches assembled in their local bodies, shall appoint one delegate for every ten churches in the respective organizations, and one for a fraction greater that one half, it being understood that wherever the churches of any State are directly united in general organization, they may, at their option, appoint the delegates in such body, instead of in the local organization, but in about the same ratio of churches so united.

Second—In addition to the above the churches united in a State organization shall appoint to such association one delegate and one for each ten thousand communicants in their fellowship, and one for a major faction thereof, it being recommended that the number of delegates be in all cases divided between the ministers and laymen as nearly equally as is practicable. Two such Congregational General Societies for Christian work and four of such Theological Seminaries as may be recognized by this Conference may be represented by one delegate each, such representatives having the right or discussion only.

SEC. 2—1st.—At the beginning of every state or special session there shall be chosen by ballot from those present as members, a moderator and one or more assistant moderators to preside over its deliberations, two at each triennial session. There shall be chosen by ballot a secretary, a register and a treasurer, to serve from the close of such session to the close of the next triennial session. At each triennial session there shall be chosen a provisional committee who shall make needful arrangements for the next triennial session and for any session called during the interval. The committee shall be appointed in such manner as may from time to time be ordered. Any member of a Church in fellowship may be elected secretary, register or treasurer, and such officers as are not delegates shall have all the privileges of members except that of voting.

SEC. 3—The Conference may make and alter by-laws at any triennial session.

SEC. 4—The constitution shall not be altered or amended except at the triennial session and by a two-thirds vote, notice thereof having been given at a previous triennial session of the proposed alteration having been requested by some general association or conference of Churches and published with e notification of the session.

There was a severe sleet storm in the vicinity of Omaha on Friday and Saturday, and a snow storm to the west, which has caused the prostration of the telegraph lines and considerable delay of trains.

General Ord will take command of the Department of the Platte. General Augur goes to Texas.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The Civil Service Commissioners, who have been in session during the week, are engaged in the grouping and classification of inferior officers in the Civil Service.

Personal.

Secretary Belknap leaves this evening for a short absence in Iowa.

Josiah Given, Deputy of the Internal Revenue Bureau, tendered his resignation to-day, to accept the attorneyship, to which he was elected in Iowa.

The President to-day appointed Horace H. Harrison, U. S. Attorney, for the Middle District of Tennessee.

The Agricultural Report

says that returns indicate a larger production than was expected in October, and a promise to fully make good the moderate expectations of July and August. There have been no killing frosts, and the quality is good in all sections. The yield per acre, as indicated by county estimates, is largest in Arkansas.

Voters of the District.

The total registration of the voters in the District of Columbia, show 12,157 whites and 9,255 blacks.

The Champions.

The Athletic Base Ball Club have received notice from the Championship Committee, that they have been declared the champions.

Proposed New Line of Steamers.

Hon. Jno. Boyle and Jno. McLaughlin, the former principal trustee of the estates of Marquis Bute, the latter President of the Great African Steamboat Line, called on the Secretary of the Treasury and prominent government officials to-day. Their business here has reference to the establishment of a steam line between Cardiff, Wales, and New York or Baltimore, and to obtain information in connection with the investment of their capital.

Is Grant's Indian Policy a Failure.

There is no doubt that the Pacific coast Congressmen will move an inquiry into the management of Indian affairs, in order to ascertain officially whether the peace policy has proved successful.

The American-Spanish Commission

will meet again on the first of December. Several claims have been filed including one of the widow of Charles Speakman, shot at Santiago de Cuba in June 1869. The amount asked is thirty thousand dollars.

Texas Ante-War Claims.

Mr. Newcomb, the Secretary of State of Texas, has been here for several days presenting a claim for $200,000 advanced by the State for the payment of volunteers called out before the rebellion under the authority of the United States Government to defend the frontiers. Further legislation will be required for its settlement.

Cotton Cases.

A large number of cotton cases are before the Court of Claims, which will soon resume its session. Some will depend upon the decision to be rendered by the Supreme Court on an appeal from the Court of Claims, the latter having decided against the claimant on the ground that the proclamation of the President went into effect at the time of publication and not on the day of date.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The low barometer in Wisconsin will probably extend Eastward with brisk Southwest winds from Lake Erie to Illinois, and Northwest proceeded by cloudy weaher; and possibly rain on the lower lathes Northerly winds and clear weather will prevail on Monday, in Mississippi and Texas; cloudy and clearing weather will continue in the Southern States, excepting Florida, and threatening weather with falling barometer in Florida, and on the middle and East Atlantic coast. Cautionary signals will continue at Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

FISK'S FRAILTIES.

The Prince of Erie at the Peril of Woman.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The Mansfield-Fisk libel case drew a very large crowd to the Yorkville Police Court this morning There was a very formidable array of counsel, something like a hundred newspaper reporters and about one dozen artists of illustrated papers. District-Attorney Fellows said that as Fisk had filed a bond for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions the Justice was divested of his jurisdiction. The Justice, however, ruled that Fisk was entitled to an examination, and that the plaintiff should be produced. Miss Mansfield, who was present at the opening of the Court, had in the meantime left, and the officers, who went in search of her, announced that she could not be found for the prosecutor explained that she had left by his advice, and aked that he be given time for preparation.

Mr. Spencer said that although she had gone away she had not gone where the "woodbine twineth." [Laughter.] He desired the Court to send for that injured individual. Spencer's remarks were followed by applause in the back part of he court.

Mr. McKean requested that the court would clear the room, (if it was repeated,) charging it upon the partizans of Fisk.

Beech suggested that the applause was a compliment to Miss Mansfield.

Mr. McKean said that he had been exposed to ruffianism in court before and was prepared to expect anything from certain persons.

The court decided to hear the case next Saturday.

The sworn complaints in the case of the suits commened against Fisk by Miss Mansfield wee served this afternoon. They allege that Fisk at various times in 1869-70 received monies of Miss Mansfield and used them for speculations in stocks. Fisk has twenty days in which to put in an answer.

POLITICAL.

New Charter Preparing for Gotham—The Apollo Hall Democracy.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The committee of seventy are giving their exclusive attention to framing a new city Charter and election law and similar matters for legislative action. Ex-governor Salomon is chairman of the sub-committee on legislation. The committee have just secured new quarters at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street.

There is considerable talk of running ex-Mayor Havemeyer for the mayoralty in spring if the new charter is then in effect. Ex-Governor Seymour to-day had a long conference with Samuel G. Courtney, chairman of the Apollo Hall Democratic Committee in relation to the re-organization of the Democratic elements in the city and State. It is known that Seymour is anxious for the consolidation of the party here with a view to excluding the corruptionists of Tammany from the future working of the party.

THE COAL REGIONS.

The Sinking City—Strike—Cold-Blooded Murder.

NEW YORK, November 18.—A special from Scranton says the excitement in Hyde Park has partially subsided. The ground has settled about one foot more since last night, and still continues to sink. There is, however, no apprehension of further damage to property. The ground within the limit of the "cave in" continues to settle. The breaks in the surface are widening and the cracks in the walls of the building are increasing.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company's men are on a strike, occasioned by the non-payment of wages due. It was agreed at the resumption that the men should be paid between the 10th and 15th of each month, but during the election month the payments were delayed until the 21st. Now they insist on the basis being complied with.

John Evans deliberately plunged a dirk knife into the throat of Benjamin Hughes, within a few feet of the largest fissure near the Cave, yesterday evening. Hughes can live but a very short time.

Decline in Coal.

POTTSVILLE, November 18.—At a meeting of the committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association this afternoon, it was found that the average prices of coal for the month prior to the 10th inst., was $2 62½, a decline from the last month of twelve cents.

THE CALHOUN DEFICIT.

A Pension Agent Charged with Fraud, Who is Ignorant of Book-keeping—A Rich Specimen of a Grant Office-holder—"Like Master, Like Man."

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Major Calhoun has sent in his resignation of the pension agency to the Secretary of the Interior, asking time to close his accounts, before his successor takes possession. He asserts that the reported defalcations is untrue, and that the examination of his accounts will show a balance against the Government.

A Washington special says that the most rigid examination does not establish the fact that he is a defaulter or used funds with a wrong intention. The deficiency in his money balance is attributed to his ignorance of the style of keeping books. Commissioner Baker says that his case is in no respect similar to that of Forbes, who defrauded the government by changing his accounts.

Chief of Police Beck of Milwaukee is now considered out of danger. The ball has not been found, but the indications are that its course was such as not to touch any vital part and will give him no trouble.

A bill for the repeal of female suffrage in Wyoming is now before the legislature.

THE PARK TRAGEDY.

The Confession of the Negro Johnson.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Wednesday says:

When our reporter left Henryville, at half-past six o'clock on Monday night, George Johnston, the suspected negro, was securely tied in the residence of J. C. Stuard, at that place. The conflicting statements made by Johnson satisfied the people of Henryville that he was at least an accomplice of the parties who did the dead. The more the evidence against him was canvassed, the deeper and broader became the impression that Johnson knew the facts of the case. Parties gathered on the streets and in the stores, where they discussed the matter thoroughly. As the evening advanced the excitement became more intense, and it was at last determined that stern measures should be resorted to in order to reach, if possible, an explanation of the mystery that enshrouded the murder.

CONFESS OR DIE.

Accordingly, a party of citizens, armed with deadly weapons and a rope, took possession of the negro Johnson, and, taking him to the adjoining woods they there informed him that they knew all about the murder, who the perpetrators were, what it was done for, etc. Johnson protested that he knew nothing of the murder, and could not, therefore, disclose anything. The demand was again made, pistols were presented, and the negro was urged to save himself. Again he protested, and again the demand was made, until the patience of the citizens was exhausted, and matters came to the direct issue, "Confess or die." At last.

SOHNSON CONFESSED.

He gave the following statement: "A negro man named 'Squire Taylor came to me last Thursday and made arrangements to kill Captain Park. Taylor said Park had money he had collected for a meeting house. Taylor said he was in want of money; that he had a law suit and needed money to pay his lawyer. I said it looked pretty hard to kill people. Taylor replied it was hard but he must have money. Last Saturday night I met Taylor and another colored man named Charles Davis, at the grave yard opposite Lebanon church. Davis got there first, I arrived next, and Taylor last. We soon started down to Park's house, Taylor saying that he did not know whether they could get the money without killing the family or not; he did not know the exact condition of the house; he would go down and see what they could do, and if they could not get the money without killing them he would have to do it. When we arrived there Taylor went around the house twice to see what he could discover. He then said that they were all in the house, and that he could not possibly get the money without killing them. Taylor went and got an ax belonging to Park. They told me to stay in the front yard and watch that nobody approached. Taylor and Davis went in to get the money, entering the back door. Directly after they got in they struck a light, after which I heard the licks, groaning and mashing. After they had been in some time they came out, Taylor carrying an axe. Taylor and Davis each had a bundle of clothing, one in a quilt, the other in a counterpane. I demanded my share of the money and clothing in the back yard. Taylor said they had not got as much money as they had expected, and would not divide until the thing was settled; then he would make it all right. He said he would take the clothing home and wash it, and would then divide and give me my share. We then started off through the orchard and went home."

The parties who examined Johnson state that he gave such a description of the direction they took as to satisfy them that he was telling the truth, and he gave such a description of the number of wounds the Park family received as to prove clearly his reliable knowledge of the whole affair. Johnson stated that while he was watching in the front yard he stepped up to the window and there saw Davis holding the candle while Taylor was performing the horrible slaughter.

Mrs. Stanton Tells How to Defeat General Grant.

To the Editor of the Golden Age:

SIR—It has been evident for some time that the leading political parties, having done their work, must soon give place to new organizations with progressive principles and live issues on which to rouse the enthusiasm of the people. The Democratic party virtually died with slavery, and the specific work of the Republican party ended with the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

And now so alarmed have the people become with the bare-faced and stupendous frauds and corruptions in high places that the test of the Presidential campaign of 1872 will be honesty against corruption. It is generally supposed that the result of the October and November elections will renominate General Grant in 1872, although a majority of the people are opposed to his re-election.

No man can be nominated who can unite the opposition. To carry the North he must have a good war record, and have been sound on the slavery question *before* the "new departure," and such a man could not carry the boarder or Southern States.

Now, if the opponents of General Grant *really* wish to defeat him, and are willing to show their hands, they can do it without sacrificing their parties or principles. In our present mode of electing a President, he does not represent a majority of the people of the country, nor often even a majority of the voters of his own party.

There are many voters, and not a few politicians, who are ignorant of the constitutional provisions for electing a President and they would be very much suprised to wake up some morning and find the old adage "you can't tell *till after* election" changed to "you can't tell *after* election." The electoral college may prove a rock on which the ship of State will some day be foundered. The members of the electoral college have by the Constitution other powers than simply to register the will of their respective parties.

It has become with us such a mere form that instead of choosing our most distinguished men as electors we elect some of the most insignificant and unprincipled, and if you can buy a legislature why not in a close election, two or three Presidential electors?

But to the plan. It is to run a fusion electoral ticket without a platform; a candidate in every state composed of the most honest, influential, and distinguished statesmen who are opposed to General Grant and corruption.

This is the only way the opponents of General Grant throughout the country can unite for his overthrow. Weakened Republicans need not fear the result, as the Senate of the United States will be Republican during the next Presidential term.

Would citizens of the Empire State feel alarmed if represented in the electoral college by such men as Sanford E. Church, Horace Greeley, Horatio Seymour, or General Hamilton Ward?

Would Missouri be disgraced by such men as B. Gratz Brown or ex-Senator Henderson?

Would New England suffer from the judgment of such men as Governor Claflin, John Quincy Adams, J. Lathrop Motley or James E. English?

Could Ohio be misrepresented by Wm. E. Groesbeck or General J. B Cox? Such a ticket would sweep both South and North as clean as the "Reformers" swept the Tammany Ring in the last election.

The electors thus chosen could meet in general convention and nominate a President; then assemble in the capitals of their respective States, and cast their votes for the nominees of the convention. Thus would the spirit of the Constitution, as laid down by the fathers be vindicated, and the Presidential chair be occupied by a scholar, a gentleman, a statesman and an honest man, which we all know is not the fact to-day.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

The Impending Struggle.

George Wilkes has written a letter from Paris, in which he at length relates and reviews the great politico-labor movements in Europe and this country. He says that the working classes of the world will be the supreme power of the future. The relations of capital and labor are to be the great questions dividing parties here and elsewhere. On which the New York *Commercial* says:

We have buried slavery, we have settled the problem of secession, and now we are to face the issues raised by the mighty labor movement whose violent and revolutionary principles are represented by the International Society. But behind this dangerous organization are the aspirations of workingmen who would not achieve their ends by disorder, and to whose solicitations the politicians of the future cannot be indifferent. The "Internationals" may perish of their own folly, but the problems arising from the relations of capital and labor will clamor for solution, and will be, in point of importance to some future generation of our people, what the slavery question has been to us.

A Yankee Girl Badly Sold.

A Washington dispatch says:

The Post Office Department to-day received from the Secretary of the Treasury a box containing 19,500 cancelled postage and revenue stamps. These stamps were forwarded to the Treasury by a lady residing at Bridgeport Conn., who says that she is one of a Bible class; that she was told by the superintendent of her Sunday school that if she would collect one million stamps the government would give her $300. She, therefore, forwards a part of the required number and requests pay for them *pro rata*. She states that if the governments wants a collector of defaced stamps she will accept such a position for a reasonable compensation. General Terrell, Third Assistant Postmaster General, replied to her letter, saying that cancelled stamps possess no value whatever, and that the newspaper rumor that the government will pay for such stamps is doubtless intended as a "sell."

Cow Pox.

A distinguished physician of West Chester informs the editor of the *American Republic*, on the authority of Dr. Hilburn Darlington, that the cow-pox prevails among the cattle in the neighborhood of Concordville, Delaware county. Dr. D. is using some virus in his practice taken from a heifer, and has also sent some of it to the physician in this borough from whom we receive the information. Cow-pox is a peculiar disease among cattle, and it was through a remark made by an ignorant girl that she "had the disease that the cows have," that led Jenner to introduce the system of vaccination. Cow-pox among cattle in this country is very rare. The history of the reception of Jenner's discovery is like the history of the discovery of the circulation of the blood, and many other steps in the progress of science, very curious.

—What part of the proscenium of a theatre is like the wreath of a conqueror! Why the green baize (bays), of course.

—Scientific men have declared the Mont Cenis Tunnel to be a clever piece of engineering; but Judy says she couldn't see anything in it.

"SHORT WEIGHT."

Taking Bread Out of the Mouth of the Poor.

Systematic Violation of City Ordinances—The Bakers Selling Short—A Prompt Remedy Wanted.

"Oh God, that bread should be so dear
And human flesh so cheap."—HOOD.

Rome and Greece had their "Golden Age" and "Silver Age;" their "Bronze Age" and "Iron Age;" but it seems that the "age of frauds" has been reserved for the present era. Sydney Smith aroused the jeers and sneers of one generation of Englishmen, by demonstrating how John Bull's children were taxed from the cradle to the grave. But what would the great English wit and satirist have thought of an age in which people were swindled systematically, from the "rising of the sun to the going down thereof?" As "Our Fritz" puts it: "Everything is swindle here." We have reached that stage when everything we eat, drink, wear or tear is tinctured with fraud, either by short weight, short measuremedt or adulteration. From the frequency with which frauds are committed, and the failure to punish and expose when detected, the public have become callous on the subject, and the perpetrators of the frauds "ply their avocation" with comparative impunity. The public are daily openly and unblushingly defrauded, and the poor, who can ill bear the loss, are swindled on an average of 25 per cent. of their gross earnings on the two items of bread and coal alone. We have state and municipal laws to meet both cases, but whoever thinks of enforcing them; in Purdon's Digest, page 123, we have the following peremptory statute:

BREAD.

1. All loaf bread made for sale within this Commonwealth shall be sold by the pounds avoirdupois, and every baker, or other person, offering the same for sale, shall keep at his place of business sufficient scales and weights for weighing the same; and if any baker, or other persons, shall sell or offer for sale, any loaf bread in any other manner, the contract respecting the same shall be void, and the person offending against this act, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each offence one-half for the use of the infoiner and the the other one-half for the use of the Commonwealth.

But to make the matter more tangible for this community we have here an ordinance which says that all bread shall be sold by *weight*, with "pains and penalties" for selling otherwise. The ordinance in the City Digest reads as follows:

BREAD.

SEC. 1.—All bread sold in the said city shall be sold by weight as follows, viz: every "loaf" shall weigh two pounds avoirdupois; and every "twist" shall weigh two pounds avoirdupois; and every "roll" shall weigh one pound averdupoits; and every baker or other persons, selling or offering for sale, every loaf, twist or roll of bread of less weight than is prescribed by this ordinance shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each offence.

Now we contend that this letter is practically a dead letter, and most of of our bakers and dealers openly disregard its provisions. Here is something tangible for the Reform element to take hold of—something which comes home to every man's door, but especially on the poor who are least able to bear it. Tennyson says with irresistable force that it is useless to talk of our Christianity and philanthropy.

"White chalk and alum and plaster
Are sold to the poor for bread."

Not satisfied with as ulterating with one compound or another, a large number of bakers use low grade flour, and nearly all of them treat the ordinance which was specially enacted to protect the poor, as a good joke. Ask your baker if he sells bread, the "staff of life," by weight, and he will laugh at you. The only way to make these delinquents laugh on the other side of their faces is enforce the ordinances already made, punish the offenders or acknowledge ourselves powerless to enforce the laws we have already made.

We have examined a large number of "specimens" purchased at various bakers in the city, and, startling as it may appear, eight-tenths of the "samples" fail to come up to the test required by law. Out of seventy loaves examined, sixty-five were decidedly "short," some of them as much as five ounces to the loaf. The following ist, made in the presence of some of our city officials, is about a fair average:

LOAF.	OUNCES.	LOAF.	OUNCES.
1	28	1	27
4, each	28½	5, each	29
3, each	29	2, each	27½
1	29	1	30
2	31		

We propose to investigate the matter more fully in the future, but for the present we submit it the candid consideration of those philanthrophists who are constantly scanning the distant horizon for objects of consideration and reform, and who are at the same time as blind as a bat to the misery and villiany abounding at their own doors.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

The Coroner sent on a Wild Goose Chase to Mansfield.

Yesterday morning Coroner West received a telegram from Mansfield signed by Dr. R. L. Walker of that place requesting him to go out and investigate the circumstances attending the decease of a young woman, and stating that it was a suspicious death. Accordingly that officer took the next train and arrived at Mansfield, where finding the house, he proposed at once to commence business. A reputable physician of this city however being present invited the Coroner up stairs into the room where the body was laid. A glance was sufficient to show that she had died of a virulent type of small pox, and Mr. West proceeded to get out of the apartment and down the stairs at a speed that one would imagine impossible in a man who has a cork leg appendage.

The telegram was the result of an undue quantity of gossip in the neighborhood. The deceased was on a visit to a married sister residing at Mansfield when she was taken ill and a physician called in who pronounced her ailment nothing more serious than a bad cold. The family, however, was of a different opinion and at once sent for a medical gentleman from the city. He, after an examination, pronounced it small pox, and left instructions to permit no one to enter the room other than an old nurse he engaged to attend the patient. In order to prevent the spread of the contagion spreading, and thus injuring his business, her brother in-law gave strict orders to the household to keep quiet about the whole matter. The gossip of the vicinity, probably for want of something better to do, saw the medical man going and coming frequently, and noted that an old woman nurse was also there. This led them to put this and that together, besides a heavy intermixture of conjecture, which finally landed them to the conclusion that the purpose of the strange doctor and his stranger nurse was for nothing else than the performance of an operation not sanctioned by law, and that the young woman had died from the effects of it. Hence the telegram was sent, the Coroner out of pocket for the railway fare, and the telegram and the village of Mansfield frightened over the prospects of infection.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.

Terrible Injuries to a Little Girl—The Skin Literally Roasted From Her Body—No Probability of Her Recovery.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, an accident occurred to a little girl named Jessie Neeley, which will in all probability result in her death. The parents of the injured child live on Virgin alley near Madison avenue, Allegheny, and the father works in an iron establishment at Manchester. Some time previous to the hour above mentioned, Mrs. Neeley found it necessary to go to market, and having no person else to leave in charge of the house, put her two youngest children under the care of her daughter Jessie, who is between five and six years of age. The family occupy apartments in the upper part of the house, which is a two story frame, and the lower part is tenented by another family.

The mother had been gone on her errand but a short time when the woman who lives down stairs was alarmed by the screams of the Neely children. She ran up to them as rapidly as possible, and bursting open the door, found the little girl completely enveloped in flames while the two others had taken refuge as far from their sister as they could get, and agonizingly crying in their fright at the terrible accident which had befallen her. The woman took in the situation at once, and proceeded to extinguish the flames, though she did not succeed in her endeavors until most all the clothing had been consumed. The child's condition was pitiable in the extreme, her burns paining and exhausting her to such an extent that she could not even relieve herself by cries.

Dr. Eaton, of Ohio street, was sent for and on an examination of the wounds found he could do little else than to merely alleviate the agony the little sufferer had been enduring. The burns extended all over the front part of her body, her face escaping and a strip about four inches down the back being left uninjured. The skin was literally roasted from the flesh, and wherever the clothes came in contact with her person, excepting on the back, the fire eat its way in to a considerable depth. Las night no hopes were held out by the physician that she could possibly survive, and in view of the severity of the burns it would be wonderful did they result otherwise than in death.

The origin of the catastrophy can of course be arrived at only by conjecture, there having been no one present but two small children, both of whom are so young that they could make no explanatory statement, and the victim was too much exhausted to give any information. It is supposed, however, that she was playing about the stove, in which there was a brisk fire, and in lighting paper or other combustible material, the flame was communicated to her dress.

So General

has the public confidence become in Dr. Ayer's medicines, and so great the demand for them, that unprincipled villians are attempting to deceive the unwary by imposing upon them their worthless nostrums under a similarity of name. Cherry Pectoral Lozenges, Dr. Ayer's Troches, Ayer's Pastiles for Coughs, Cherry Pectoral Cough Drops, Ayer's Fever and Ague Cure, Dr. Ayer's Indian Pills, &c., &c. (none of which are of Dr. Ayer's manufacture or composition) are specimens of this villany and deceit. They not only defraud the sick of their money but of their health, or the recovery of their health, which is far more important than money. From actual counterfeits the people are protected by law which the Doctor promptly enforces, but these evasions sometimes elude the law, and purchasers must protect themselves by refusing to be deceived by them.—*Dover (N.H.) Bee.*

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

BURGLARS are "working" in and around Scranton.

THE Insane Asylum at Danville is nearing completion.

BEARS are bold and destructive in Mifflin county.

AN Elk county tannery turned out last year 200,000 sides of leather.

THE second of November inst., was the 131st anniversary of the occupancy of the first house in the borough of Nazareth, in Northampton county.

GEORGE LABAR, of Monroe county, is 108 years old. He is in good condition physically, employing his time in cutting hoop poles out in the woods.

THAD STEPHEN'S newphew, to whom he left the bulk of his fortune, contingently upon his ceasing to drink liquors, has failed to make the good fight.

PETITIONS are in circulation in Norristown praying the Legislature to pass a law punishing any one drinking intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

MR. WM. B. REYNOLDS, of Pallowfield, Chester county, shot a hawk a few day since, which measured four feet two and seven-eighths inches from tip to tip.

TWO sportsmen of York last week shot forty-five ducks on the Susquehanna river in five hours. The game was composed of mallards, black, bradpole and grays.

TWO thousand six hundred and seventy-three cars of stock were run over the East Penn Road, via. Allentown, from the 1st of October to the 9th of November.

THE Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company are causing the survey of a railroad from Franklin, along the western bank of the Allegheny river, to Parker's Landing.

THE extensive bark mill of R. E. Knapp, near Lawrenceville, Tioga county, was recently destroyed by fire. In addition to the mill, about 16,000 cords of bark were destroyed.

JOHN MEINHART, of Tyrone, arrested on the charge of wife murder, was brought before the Grand Jury of Blair county on Tuesday of last week, and no evidence appearing against him, discharged.

HENRY CASWELL, aged about 36, a miner, was instantly killed, on Friday last, at Harleigh Slope, Schuylkill county, by the premature explosion of a blast. His head was literally crushed off his body.

A verdict for $2,275 against the Reading Railroad Company has been given by the Montgomery County Court, on account of the destruction of Lesher's barn in July, 1868, by fire originating from the sparks of a locomotive.

THE gunners, around Allentown, we are told, shoot everything that has feathers on. The game bag, of a recent party, contained, on examination, seven tame pigeons, three chickens and two night owls. A rich supply, especially the owls.

A LARGE party of the neighbors of Elias Hall, the venerable sexton in Southampton, Bucks county, recently assembled at his house; on the fifty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, and presented to the venerable couple an abundance, as he thankfully expressed it, of the good things of the world, not few but much.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s, 1881	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	111⅞
United States 10-40s	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅝
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Cy. Pacifics	113¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 23, 1872.

REMARKS—There are no new features in the markets worthy of special notice, if we except the renewal of trade consequent upon the resumption of navigatien. Every variety of grain, produce, &c., is flowing in upon us from the rich vallies of the Muskingum and Monongahela and other tributary streams of Pittsburgh. Especially is this the case of the first named valley, as is evidenced by the amount of products carried hither by the Zanesville packets; nor are the Monongahela steamers far behind. The railroad men are as "happy as birds" and tell us that they will now have time to call home all their stray freight cars, and for the future do business according to the time table. So mote it be. Trade is generally reported fair for the season, and will so continue for some time to come. All that is needed now is another rise in the waters to let out the remainder of the coal fleet.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	394
Cheese, bxs	168
Wheat, sks	585
Rye, sks	583
Butter, pkgs	27
Bacon, tcs	60
Apples, bbls	375
Bacon, pcs	3,570
Corn, sks	1,259
Barley, sks	1,714
Oats, sks	791
Dressed hogs	—

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The maket continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important; leading houses report the current rates as follows: Sugar cured hams 15a16c; sugar cured shoulders 9½c; plain 7½c; sides ribbed 8¼a8½c; short ribbed 8¾c; clear sides 8¾c; ham sausage 11c; breakfast bacon 11½c; lard in tierces 10c; in kegs 10¾c; buckets 11¾c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $14 00 per bbl.

HAY—The receipts are increasing; we note sales baled in round lots at $21a25 00 per ton.

HOMINY—The stock in first hands is a small one; we are reported sales at $5 30 per bbl.

POTATOES—The supply keeps pace with the demand, with sales Peachblows by the car load at 60c; in a small way at 65a70c; Jersey Sweets $3 75a4 per bbl.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing; sales dressed chickens at 12a13c per lb; turkeys 16a17c; sales live chickens by the coop at 50a60c per pair.

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important; we note regular sales as follows: Soda ash, common 4c; refined 4¼a4½c; potash 7¼a7½c; pearl 9a9½c per pound.

APPLES—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices although weak are no lower; we note sales of common to fair at $1a1 50a2 00, good to prime 2 50a3 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady but not very active; sales were made at various prices ranging from 50c to 60c per allon.

BUTTER—Prices have been uniform for some days; the principal enquiry was for the better grades suitable for table use; sales of prime roll at 22a24c; choice lots at 24a25c per pound; common and inferior dull; prices uncertain.

BROOM CORN—Market firm with a fair local demand; we can report regular sales at 9a10a12c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts have fallen off, producing a firmer market with sales at $4 25a4 50 per cwt.

BEANS—The market was less firm; we can report sales to a fair extent of far to prime at $2a2 50; choice $2 75 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—In good supply, with regular sales of bolted at 85a90c per bush.

CHESTNUTS—Market dull; holders are more anxious to realize; we note sales at $3 25a3 50.

CEMENT—We have nothing new to note. The current rates were Louisville $2 50a3 per bbl.; Rosendale $4a4 ; Calcened plaster $4 25a4 50 per bbl.

CIDER—The market contains a fair supply. The rates are the same as for some days past, viz.: $5, 6 and 8 00 as per quality.

CHEESE—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. We note sales of New York Goshen at 15¾a16c; Ohio Goshen 15a16½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 12a13c per lb.

CAMPHON OIL — Market weak and prices uncertain; we can report sales of Standard brands at 21¼a21½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of peaches, halves, at 10a11c; mixed 8a9c; quarters 7a8c. Apples—The prices are ¼ to 7¼c per lb.

EGGS—The supply in the market is not a large one; fresh sold at 30c; pikled at 20a25c.

FEATHERS—In fair supply, we note sales of live geese feathers at 70a76c in round lots, with the usual advance from store.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to this article the demand was fair and sales were regular of standard western brands; good spring extras at $7a7 25; good to choice red western wheat $7a7 37; Minnesota $7 the 7 75 per bbl. Rye flour $5 50a5 75 per bb.

GRAIN—The market, taken as a whole, was not an active one. Whea was the leading article; prices were steady; red winter $1 40a1 45; white $1 35a 50. Oats are firmer; holders ask an advance; we quote mixed to prime white at 45a47c. New corn was offered at 55a56c; old 6a58c per bushel. Rye—market steady; prices unchanged; we can report sales at 80a82c from first and second hands. Barley—we can report sales of spring at 8a85c; fall 90a95c per bushel.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 21.—Flour firm. Wheat advanced 1a2c; No. 1 wite Michigan $1 48; amber Michigan $1 41¼a1 45; No. 1 red $1 42; No. 2 $1 35. Corn dull; high mixed 52c; new 51½c; ow mixed 52c; new 50a51½c. Oats steady; No. 1 37¼c; No. 1 35½c. Clover Seed—Michigan and Indiana $6 75.

CATTLE OIL — Market weak and prices uncertain; we can report sales of Standard brands at 21¼a21½c.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. Dealers continue to differ in regard to the value of both crude and refined, the consequence was a quiet market and prices unsettled.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates for the various deliveries:

Spot	10¾c
S. O. all year	10½c
B. O. all year	11¼c
November	11¼c
December	10¾c
B. O. Jan. to July 1872	12¼c
January, 1872	11¼c
Parker's	$3 75

SALES.

1,000 bbls s. o. all year	10¼c
7,000 " Parker's, Spot	$3 75.

REFINED.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the market; dealers were inclined to purchase very sparingly; we quote:

Spot	21¼c
November	21¼c
December	21⅝a21¾c
January	22c
B. O. all year	23¼c

These quotations are for Eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 22.—The market yesterday was very quiet with but little change from the close of the day before.

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls	Spot	4 07½
1,000 "	Spot	4 05
500 "	Church Run	4 07½

ROUSEVILLE.

2,000 "	Regardless	4 05
655 "	47 gravity spot	4 10
250 "	45 gravity	4 12½

LOWER ROAD.

2,000 "	s. o. Dec. settlement	4 12½

OIL CITY.

3,075 "	46 gravity	$4 25
6,000 "	"	4 35
1,000 "	"	4 32½
1,000 "	Regardless	4 32½
2,000 "	Regardless to Dec	4 25

NEW YORK, November 22.—Market moderately active; crude, 12¾c; refined, 22c; cases met with a little more inquiry at 26½a27c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—Market quiet.

Standard white	21¼a21½c
Crude	16¼c
Cases	27c
January and March	22½c
Spot	21¼c

No sales were reported.

OIL CITY, November 22.—Market very quiet; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 05a4 10; 47 gravity Oil City, held at $4 30a4 35.

ROUSEVILLE, November 22.—Market very quiet at $4 10a4 15.

TITUSVILLE, November 22 — Market very dull at $4 10a4 15.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 22.—Market very quiet; nothing doing at $4 25.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle heavy this week to this time, and of a good quality. The advices from New York report that market dull with lower prices ruling. Under the influence of the unfavorable advices coupled with the heavy receipts, the market is very slow and cattle are selling dull at figures from ¼ to ½c. lower than ruled last week. The recent good markets that have been met with here, has had the effect of starting large droves of cattle, and some of the dealers look for continued heavy receipts; if such should be the case the market will be lower. The followin are the rates cusrent:

Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lb., steers	$4 50a5 25
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,200	4 25a5 50
Common to medium	4 00a4 25
Bulls, stags and oows	2 50a4 00
Stock steers	3 25a4 00
Texan steers	2 50a3 50

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs have been very heavy this week; the quality is good; the market so far has been exceedingly slow, and the prorpect is that it will continue so the balance of the week, as large trains are standing on the track; there is a want of pens for stock, the yards not being of sufficient capacity to pen all the arrivals. When the receipts are so heavy buyers have it pretty much their own way and will not purchase unless they can do so at about their own prices; they are bearing down on the market which is already from 40 to 50c lower than last week and it looks as if it would go still lower. The folowing are the current rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 40a4 50
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 25a4 35
Good to prime New York	4 00a4 10
Rough to common	3 50a3 75

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have been fair, and selling at prices about the same as last week, with the feeling little changed, as regards the views of buyers and sellers. The following were the current rates today:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 00a5 50
Good to primo, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50a5 00
Decent to Fair, 75 to 80 lb	4 00a4 25
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 00a3 50
Foot rot and scalawags ₱ head	1 00a2 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, November 20, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals were about 850, with the market slow but unchanged, and differing little, if any from last week. Sales were made as follows:

Extra	$6 00a6 25
Good to prime, Phila	5 00a5 50
Common to medium	4 00a4 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were only about 1,200 on sale today; the ruling rates were $3a6 per head for sheep, and $2a5 for lambs.

HOGS.

The supply was light and sales were reported in a small retail way at $4 50a5 00 per cwt.

There has been no really quotable change. The only sales reported worthy of note was 35 head, averaging 280 lbs., by John McHenry, at $4 25.

CHARLESTON, November 22.—Cotton quiet at 17¾c.

MOBILE, November 22.—Cotton dull at 17¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, November 25, 1871.

REMARKS—Whether it was the snow storm or the superintendence of stocks, or both together, since it was there was a decidedly sluggish and unsatisfactory market, nobody seemed to be pleased with the structure of affairs. Salesmen complaining loudly that there was no money in the prices offered, while purchasers were equally confident that they could could not "make their salt" if they paid the prices demanded. The result was buyers and sellers were wide apart in their views, and remained up to a late hour in the afternoon. And how the matter is to be adjusted is beyond our pen. The advances from the east are decidedly unfavorable so far as regards cattle and hogs, which with the large stock in the yards has caused a decline on common grades of cattle of ¼a¾c, and on hogs, as compared with last weak ¾a1c. Nothing short of a light run of cattle for the next few days, coupled with more favorable advances from the east can revive the market.

HOGS.

The run of hogs has been very heavy all weak and to-day the pens are all full to overflowing with many teams unloaded, and still the cry is they come. What shall we do with them, or how shall we feed and water them is just now the all absurbing question. We heard one commission merchant trying to console a customer by telling him that prices were better than before the war, and that they would go lower yet. But the drover refused to be comforted. Prices as before mentioned were ¾ to 1c lower with nothing but top and picked lots selling up to previous prices. Nothing can save the market from becoming perfectly stagnant save light arrivals and better advices from the East.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was comparatively light all week, which is accounted for from the fact that the sheep drovers have mostly got rid of their old stock that they did not care to winter, and the present and prospective high price of wool inclines them to hold on to their young and hearty sheep until after shearing time. Under the light receipts prices ruled about the same as last week.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Gold dull and steady at 110¾a110¾.

The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, 6, 7, 1-32 and 3-64 per cent. to flat, and for carrying 5, 2 and 3 per cent.

Clearings, about $44,500,000. The bids for government gold amounted to $6,667,000, at from 110.63¾ to 110.77.

Governments firm. Foreign bankers are buying what they can for shipment, and are also sending out first-class railroad bonds. Within a few days one firm has bought about five millions of called bonds at nearly par, and interest in gold.

The new loan was quoted in London today at 15-16 discount.

The stock market opened strong, but soon became heavy and prices declined. The most active stocks have been Western Union, Pacific Mail, Northwestern, and Wabash. The dealings have not been large. At the close prices were firm at a slight reaction from the lowest point reached during the day.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company this afternoon notified the Stock Exchange that in thirty days from this time they will issue two million dollars of special improvement stock, under the sixteenth section of the lease, to be called special improvement stock, and entitled to seven per cent. dividend free, payable quarterly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Money active at 6 per cent., closed up firm at 5a6 per cent.

In Southern State securitities Tennessee's and new South Carolina's were dull; Virginia's and Misouri's strong.

Sterling Exchange 109¼.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 21.—Flour, quiet and unchanged; extra spring in shipping demand at $4a4 50. Wheat dull and declined, No 1 spring 1 25; No 2, $1 20¾; winter, receipts sold at $1 21; No 2 seller for November $1 20¾1 21. Corn active but weak and lower; No 2 mixed 41¼c; rejected 40a4ec; No 2 mixed seller for November and December 41¼a41¾c; seller for January 42a42¼c. Rye dull; No 1 and No 2 62a62½c; rejected 55a57c. Oats dull; No 2, 28½c; rejected 28c. Barley steady; No 2 fall 62a63c seller for January. Mess pork steady at $12 40a12 50; seller for January $12 55a12 62; seller for February $12 75a12 80; seller for March $12 95 a13. Lard firm at 8¾c; seller for March 8¾a8¾c. Green meats in good request and a shade firmer; hams 6¾a7¼c; shoulders 3¾a3¾c; short ribs 5a5¼c. Bulk meats active and advanced; in salt 10 or 15 days, shoulders 4c; short rib 6¾c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 87c. Eggs active and advanced.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Flour active and advanced; family $5 75a7 00. Wheat steady at $1 43a1 45. Corn quiet; new 44a45c. Rye advanced to 75a80c. Oats firm at 35a40c. Barley 70a85c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 30c. Pork dull and drooping at $12 37a $12 50 offered for old, and new ¼c higher asked. Lard drooping; steam 8¼a8¾c; kettle 8¾a9¾c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¾a5c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; sides, clear rib and clear, 5a7¼c; old and new shoulders offered at 7c. Hogs opened firm, but closed dull at $4 30a4 45. Whisky firm at 89c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—Tobacco very active; sales 100 hhds lugs at $7 25a 7 75; low to medium leaf $8 00a13 00; fair to good $15 00a20 00. Bagging very quiet. Flour firm and tending upward; extra family $6 25. Grain quiet, firm and unchanged in prices. Mess pork quiet and firm at $12 50 for new. Bacon, small demand on orders for round lots, shoulders 7¼c, sides, clear rib, 7¾c; sidet 8c; packed hams, sugar cured firm at 16¼c; packed bulk meats; demand good; shoulders 5¾c; sides, clear rib, 6¼c; do clear 7c; packed green meats quiet and nominal. Lard steady at 9a10c. Hogs advanced with a good demand at 4¼a4½c. Whisky firm at 88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 21.—Flour is dull and nominal. Wheat drooping; No 2 at $1 21¾a1 22 seller December; $1 25 do January; No 1, $1 24¾. Oats steady; No 2, 32c. Corn dull; mixed No. 2 60c. Rye dull; No. 1 at 63¼c. Barley steady No. 2 at 62c. Live hogs 5a10c better, $3 65a3 85. Provisions steady. Mess pork at $1225. Lard at 8¼c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 22.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra $1 57; No. 1 wbite $1 47½; amber $1 44. Cloverseed $5 75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA November 21 Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Pennsylvania and western red $1 60a1 52. Corn less active; old yellow 76a78c; new 65a69c; mixed western 74a75c. Oats 50a35c. Provisions dull and declinging. Mess pork, dew $15; old $13. Lard oil 80a85c. Petroleum firmer; crude 16½a17; refined 21a21¼c. Whisky 95c Alcohol $1 82a1 84.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 18¾c.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—Cotton firm; low middling, 17½c.

LOUISVILLE, November 22. — Cotton quiet; middling at 17¾c.

MEMPHIS, November 22.—Cotton firm at 17¾c.

Barnet's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin disease.

MARRIED:

BARGER—HIRST—On the 16th inst., at the Cathedral, Philadelphia, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, assisted by Rev. A. J. McConomy and Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., THOS. J. BARGER to ADELE C., eldest daughter of Wm. L. Hirst, Esq.,

DIED:

BOCOTT—On Wednesday morning, November 22, at 12 o'clock midnight, ROBERT BOCOTT, in the 34th year of his age.

CUBBAGE—On Thursday, November 17th, a noon, of croup, HARRY CUMMINGS, son of Wm and Martha Cubbage, aged 6 years and 7 months.

WELSH—At the residence of her grand father George Neemes, 260 Second avenue, at 1½ o' clock, on Friday morning, November 16, MARY NEEMES, only child of James H. and Phoeb R. Welsh, aged 18 months and 6 days.

GORMLEY—On Thursday evening, November 16 at 9 o'clock, JOHN B. GORMLEY, in the 28th year of his age.

BERRY—On Sunday afternoon, November 19th, at 5½ o'clock, JOHN BERRY, aged 72 years.

Arrest Decay.

When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be vitalized. But it is not so with human beings! A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made too green again. In the autumn of life, or even in the winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lend to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or soothe the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and a tone of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that of all others before the world best deserves the name of a specific. In purity, and invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopoeia, or among proprietory remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and regulating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the fall of the leaf; let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rate

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

No. 84 Market Street.

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils which touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in few days it is completely dissolved, and the place left smooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the Solvents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS

The best Trusses, all kinds.
The best Bandages, all kinds.
The best Elastic Stockings.
The best Breast Pumps, all kinds.
The best Bed pans, all kinds.
The best Supporters, all kinds.
The best Shoulder Braces.
The best Suspensory Bandages.

The best and most complete assortment of all sort of mechanical appliances for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty st.

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Principal Office 101 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O.
The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.
L. D. SINE'S
EIGHTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION
To be Drawn Monday, January 1, 1873.
$200,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS
TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD.
$10,000 IN AMERICAN SILVER.
Five Prizes of $1,000 each in GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $5,000. in
One span of matched Horses with Family Carriage and Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500
5 Horses and Buggies with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each. Five rose-wood Pianos worth $350 each. 25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $300 each. 2,300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $200 to $300 each. Ladies' and Gent's Gold CHAINS.
Solid Silver and Double Plate Table and Tea spoons. Photographic Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.
Number of Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.
Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Ticket, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 86,
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OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street.

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